

*The*  
**AMERICAN  
RIFLEMAN**



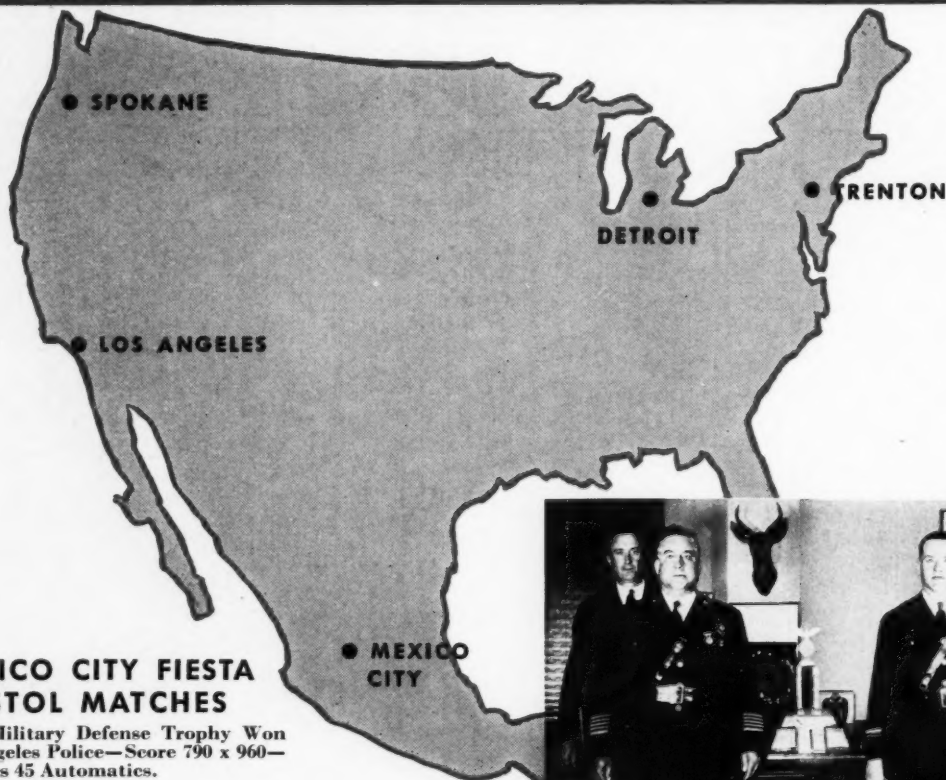
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AUGUST, 1936

25 CENTS

# ALL OVER THE MAP

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## MEXICO CITY FIESTA PISTOL MATCHES

Mexican Military Defense Trophy Won by Los Angeles Police—Score 790 x 960—With Peters 45 Automatics.

Slow Fire Team Match Won by Los Angeles Police—Score 1175 x 1200—With Peters 38 Specials.

Timed & Rapid Fire Team Match Won by Los Angeles Police—Score 1113 x 1200—With Peters 38 Specials.

Individual Timed & Rapid Fire Match Won by Clair M. Corbin, Pasadena Police—Score 290 x 300—With Peters 38 Specials.

Individual 30 Shots at 25 Meters—Central American Target Won by Clair M. Corbin, Pasadena Police—Score 129 x 150—With Peters 38 Specials.

Slow Fire 50 Meters Standard American Target Won by Mark Wheeler, Los Angeles Police—Score 88 x 100—With Peters 38 Specials.

Rapid Fire 50 Meters Colt Silhouette Target Won by Mark Wheeler, Los Angeles Police—Score 208 x 220—With Peters 38 Specials.



Left to right: Sgt. B. L. Starkey, Chief Jos. E. Davis, Officer Ivan L. Johnson, Sgt. M. E. Wheeler



WALTER WILLIAM LUTZ  
Spokane, Washington

## INLAND EMPIRE MATCHES—SPOKANE, WASH.

Grand Aggregate Won by Walter Lutz—Score 1178 x 1220—With Peters "Out-door Tackhole".

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE, INTER-COLLEGIATE PISTOL MATCHES, WILBURTHA, N. J.

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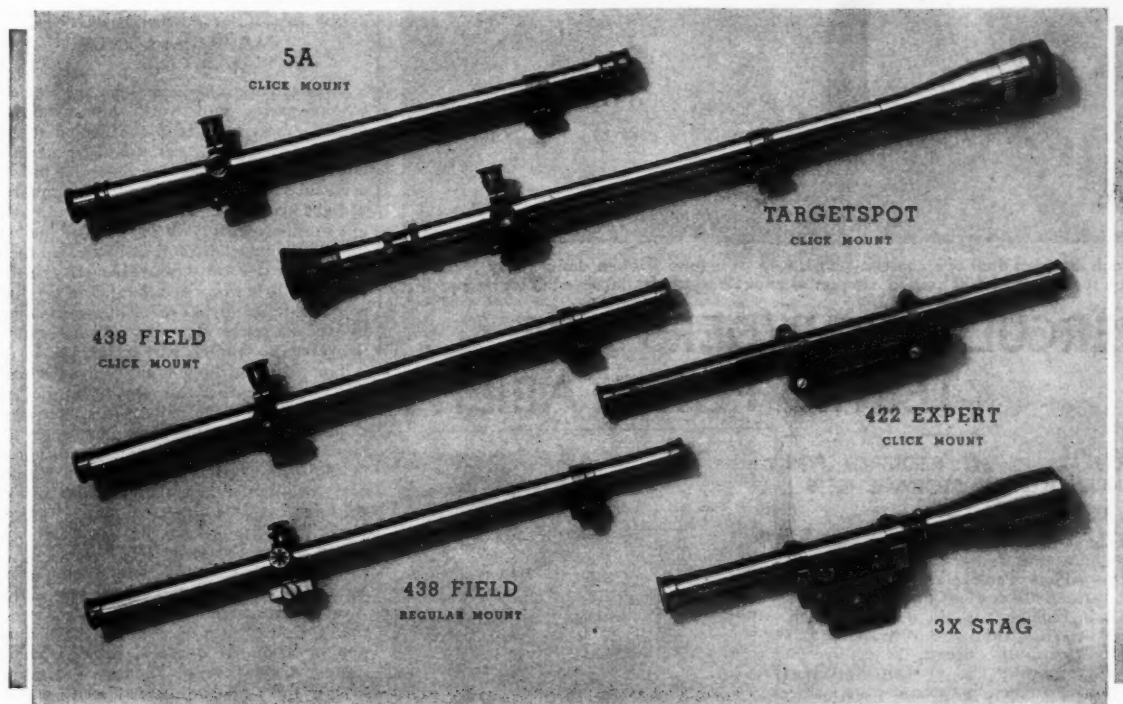
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# RELOADER NEWS



Prepared by the **HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Delaware  
INCORPORATED



Through the open door of a constant-temperature oven (one of three designed by Hercules) can be seen some of 400 bottled samples of smokeless powder being tested for storage life.

## HERCULES POWDERS ARE TESTED FOR STABILITY

### MUCH EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR CHEMICAL AND STORAGE TESTS

Large sums of money are spent annually on chemical and storage-stability tests made on finished lots of smokeless powders, as well as at various stages of its manufacture, and on all ingredients used in its composition. These determinations are run thoroughly and conscientiously on each consecutive lot of regular powder and also on every new composition or new powder.

The function of an explosive or smokeless powder is to decompose at a very rapid rate when ignited, or, in every-day terms, to "explode." Its composition and ingredients must be such as to assure its complete and proper functioning under all conditions or purposes for which it may be used. At the same time, it must be safe to handle, store, or transport under proper regulations. Needless to say, there must be a delicate balance in its formulation, and it is imperative to know that each ingredient is not only of proper purity but that the finished powder is in itself chemically stable.

The final lots of smokeless powder are sampled in a very thorough manner. Certain tests and determinations are made on the individual samples taken; the remainder are blended together for a representative sample of the entire lot, and, on this final sample, complete chemical analysis, physical measurements, ballistic determinations, and chemical or storage stability tests are made.

No less than five different methods are used to determine the chemical stability of a powder in an effort to predict its ultimate storage life under normal conditions. Small samples of the powder are exposed to elevated temperatures ranging from 65.5°C. to 134.5°C., and the time is noted for the powder to show various chemical and physical reactions. Such times run anywhere from 15 minutes for the quickest test to several years for the slowest test, the object being to apply some quick or relatively short-time test which will indicate the ultimate storage life of the powder.



In estimating the normal storage life of powder samples are exposed to elevated temperatures for a definite period in the special heat test bath.

### BULLSEYE STILL GOOD AFTER 25 YEARS STORAGE

"Will my powder deteriorate after long storage?" is a question frequently asked of powder manufacturers. The answer is an emphatic "No!" if Bullseye is used.

Supporting this statement is the following letter by Mr. William L. Oxley, of Spokane, Wash.:

"About two years ago, a friend gave me an old can of Bullseye powder, lot B. G. R. I. B. H., which he had purchased between 1909 and 1912.

"Last October, I loaded 817 shells for my .38 Special, using a 3.1-gr. load behind the 158-gr. lead bullet.

"I fired this entire lot in a few days at rapid fire practice and paid particular attention to its action. The ignition was perfect with no signs of hang or slow fire and the loads were just as snappy and accurate and clean burning as if loaded with fresh powder, and the groups were well centered with no change in sighting zero from that used for newest loads."

## FULL POWER LOADS UNSAFE FOR RELOADER

### USE FACTORY AMMUNITION FOR MAXIMUM LOADS

Generally speaking, hand-loading provides an interesting and worthwhile avocation for its devotees. It enables riflemen to get remarkable accuracy that could be attained only with loads especially designed for individual rifles. It leads to the development of light loads that are economical and pleasant to shoot. This is all to the good, and as long as the reloader confines himself to these objects no one can reasonably criticize his activities. It is when he attempts to produce more powerful cartridges than are provided by the factories that his efforts become dangerous to himself and to others.

The plants of the loading companies contain apparatus that the reloader cannot afford. They have the most modern physical, chemical, and ballistic equipment for the safe assembly and testing of ammunition to develop the heaviest loads that can be employed with safety. For the man with a small workshop it is folly to attempt stronger loads; it is wise to keep below the limits of power set by the factories.

The fact that loads heavier than factory standards have been fired without accident is no proof that they are safe. It is no proof that the next such load fired in the same gun or a similar one will not injure the shooter or the firearm. The cartridge case is usually the weakest link. A load that gives normal pressures will often wreck a gun if the case lets go. Experiments with heavy loads are apt to rupture a new case that is in good condition, and the used cases employed by reloaders are never as strong as new ones. A small piece of metal from a pierced primer can cause permanent blindness if blown back in the shooter's eye. When you want to shoot full-power loads, buy them from the factory.

### WRITE FOR COPY OF SMALL BORE HANDBOOK

Copies of the new 76-page edition of the "Small Bore Rifle Handbook" are available without cost to interested shooters of the .22. Simply write to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, and request your copy.

This book, described as "containing more real protein per page than any other volume on the subject," includes many illustrations to supplement practical chapters on workmanship, firing positions, trigger squeeze, sight adjustment and range practice, slow fire, rapid and pursuit fire, field shooting, care of the rifle, and range construction.

**HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**  
INCORPORATED  
980 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware



# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 84, No. 8

AUGUST, 1936

## N. R. A. SERVICE

**LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:** Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

**THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN:** This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

**TECHNICAL DIVISION:** Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in *The American Rifleman* each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

**CLUB SERVICE DIVISION:** Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

**MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION:** Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

**COMPETITIONS DIVISION:** Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

**JUNIOR DIVISION:** Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

**POLICE DIVISION:** Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

**PUBLICITY DIVISION:** Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Rifleman."

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# POWDER SMOKE

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## Help Wanted

AS the Small Arms Firing School closes at Camp Perry, and the Annual Matches get under way, the attention of competitors and officials alike is diverted from problems of teaching a man to shoot to the problem of managing the shooter on the firing line.

Range and Statistical Officers are limited in number and are drawn from the Regular Services, the National Guard, and the Officers Reserve Corps. They do their level best to interpret the regulations intelligently and fairly. They get up early and go to bed late. There is no rest between matches for them. They cannot go back into the shade or get in out of a drizzling rain. There is plenty of work and little of appreciation for the men who keep the show going for the competitors. Yet, sincere and hard-working though they may be, there are always a few who make mistakes, render a hasty or an improper decision, permit the competitors on their targets to "get away with something" that more able or more experienced officers will not permit. Frequently, both at Camp Perry and at smaller tournaments, the Range Officer, not wishing to appear "hard boiled," will let some apparently small infraction of the rules "get by," not realizing the endless chain of argument which may result. The *experienced* officer, on the other hand, tries to enforce *all* rules but to do so in a friendly manner which arouses no resentment. Many an argument arises in local matches back home because some shooter wants to do something that he was "allowed to do at Perry"—something that he would never have been allowed to do under properly enforced range rules.

If this condition exists to even a small degree at the National Matches, how

much more serious must it be at smaller tournaments!

The crying need in the American rifle and pistol-shooting game today is for men who are so constituted that they can get as much pleasure out of organizing and supervising a smoothly-operating statistical office or firing line as they can out of a winning score in a match.

There is a theoretical "Help Wanted" sign hanging out on a majority of club ranges throughout America. "Help Wanted—A Man who will take the time to learn the Rules, and the reasons behind them. A Man who can be impartial as a Judge on the Bench. A Man who *can take it*,—short-sighted criticism, heated argument, long hours afoot, summer's heat and fall's cold drizzle. A Man who is at once a diplomat, an executive, a teacher, and a day laborer. Wanted—a Range and Statistical Officer!"

Some day it is to be hoped that there may be established at the National Matches another School,—a School for Executive, Range, and Statistical Officers. The attendance may not be large—there are always a hundred who want to shoot for every one who is willing to work on the range—but the future of rifle and pistol shooting as an organized sport, recognized as such by newspapers and public, will be largely in the hands of the graduates of that School.

But until such a School becomes a fact—if it ever does—the National Rifle Association, through its manuals and by the efforts of its Staff working in the field, on the firing line, in statistical offices, is doing all that can be done to train the few who are willing to learn a job which pays its only dividends in the knowledge of a job well done.

# *The* **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

AUGUST, 1936

## Hints for Beginners in Rifle Shooting

By JOSEPH A. MILNER

**T**HE purpose in writing this article is to instruct beginners in the art of rifle shooting. It will be our aim to clearly present a method of training that will enable anyone to properly shoot a rifle regardless of its caliber. The method of instruction that I shall adopt has been in use since the days of Daniel Boone and his long rifle; the only difference is that I shall incorporate in the instruction certain developments that have stood the test of time and experience.

The average American can be taught to shoot very easily. A great many people still have over their fireplaces rifles of some kind that were used to aid this country in its progress and development. It is this inherited instinct to shoot that inspires the average citizen to want to shoot a rifle.

A novice at shooting will ask himself: "Have I the ability to shoot?" That question can be answered easily by citing a few examples of men who have learned to shoot under very great difficulties. For example, one of the best middle-distance shooters of the East has very poor vision, yet he is able to defeat consistently men who can see better than he can. I have seen on the firing line men who were minus a wrist, and fingers of one hand, but who have put up a creditable performance. If you can see the target, and have the strength to lift a rifle to your shoulder, you can become an excellent shot. This statement is broad but it is nevertheless true.

What equipment is necessary to commence practice? My

advice right here is to make haste slowly. Do not buy just any kind of a rifle. Pick and choose very carefully. Be sure first of all of good balance. Do not get a rifle that is "top heavy"; and by this I mean one that has most of the weight toward the muzzle. Check up on the sights, and find out if they can be adjusted for elevation and windage. Be sure that the rifle will not "shoot loose," by which is meant develop excessive headspace between the bolt and the head of the cartridge. Get the feel of the rifle. You know there are some rifles that practically talk for themselves. When you pick one of them up you know at once that you can shoot well with it.

If you ever get a chance to visit one of the large ranges where the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other Service teams practice, observe how the men handle their pieces. Just watching them will teach you much about how to handle and care for firearms. They treat their rifles, pistols, and other weapons like gods, and are very particular about every little thing connected with them. That is the proper attitude to take in regard to your own rifle. Treat it right and it will repay its investment many times over.

The purpose of all marksmanship is to hit the bullseye, as near the center as possible; and a great many ways have been devised to accomplish this.

The first thing to do in learning to hit the center of the target is to get confidence in your ability to hit it. This can be done

FIG. 1

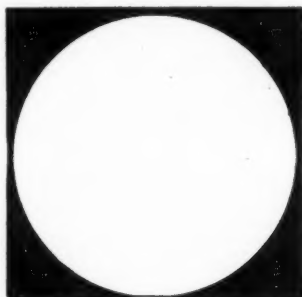


FIG. 2

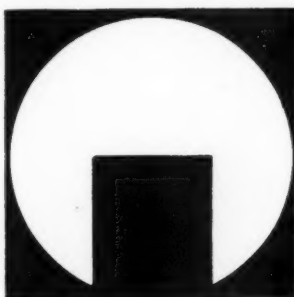
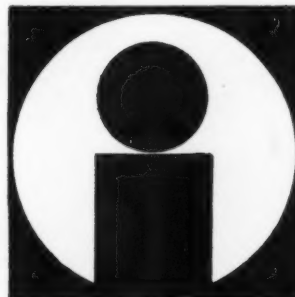
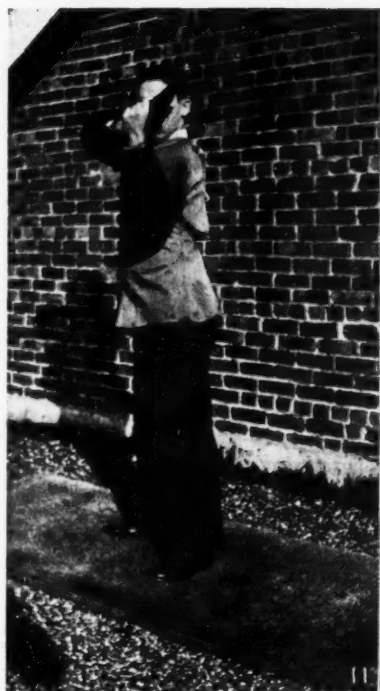


FIG. 3









11



10a



10b



12



10



14



15



16

by getting yourself into the proper mental attitude. You can shoot if you want to, and have the will to win.

What do the sights look like when they are properly aligned on the target? Right here we are going to run into difficulties unless we give this point our earnest attention. Remember the maxim of all great shooters: "THE SIGHTS MUST BE EXACTLY RIGHT OR THEY ARE ALL WRONG." There can be no alibis on this point. The "sight picture" cannot be nearly right, or probably right: it must be **JUST RIGHT**.

There are many ways to aim a rifle. I like the one that has stood the test of years and is today used by nearly all coaches of successful American rifle teams. It is known as the "six-o'clock hold," and is very simple. Picture the bullseye as being the face of a clock, and remember the position of the figure 6 on this clock, for this is the point at which you aim. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the correct "sight pictures." Look through the rear sight of your rifle, and line up the front sight as in Figure 2. Then the bullseye is placed on top of the front sight, and you have the correct sight picture as in Figure 3.

Keep your eye focused on the bullseye. Be very careful not to cant the rifle to the right or left: strive to keep it in a vertical plane. Canting the rifle deranges the aim.

Now that we know what a correct sight picture looks like, we can devote some time to an explanation of the correct way to fire a rifle. I want you to forget right here any ideas you may have about pulling the trigger, and concentrate upon what I am about to tell you.

First, pick up your rifle. Inspect it to see that it is not loaded. **ALWAYS DO THIS EVERY TIME YOU PICK UP A RIFLE.** When you get into the habit of looking into the chamber and magazine every time you handle a weapon, you will have developed one of the fundamental habits of safety. After you have inspected the piece, grasp it with both hands, right hand at the trigger. Place your index finger on the trigger, and with a steady backward pull, snap the rifle.\* Practice this until you get the feel of the trigger. This is called the "trigger squeeze," and it is the most important part of shooting. Everything else can be considered of secondary importance to trigger squeeze. I feel that this is the proper time to take up this part of shooting, before any firing is done. A thorough mastery of it is essential to the success of any shooter. So devote most of your time during practice to trigger squeezing and sighting and aiming. The rest will follow as a matter of course.

\* Some rifles can be snapped indefinitely on an empty chamber without damage; with others certain precautions have to be taken.—EDITOR.

You have learned how to aim the rifle, and how to squeeze the trigger. You are now faced with the problem of synchronizing the two. When we are able to release the trigger while the sights are in perfect alignment, we have become expert shooters. This is the Utopia of all riflemen. Strive so to coordinate these two functions that every shot will be a bullseye.

After we have a fair knowledge of sighting and aiming we have reached the next step in our instruction. Sighting and aiming was not too difficult, and I am sure that what we shall take up now will be just as easy.

In order to do accurate shooting it is necessary to use every means at our disposal to hold the rifle steady and without strain. The best known method of doing this is by aid of the rifle sling. This is a leather strap attached to the rifle, and is illustrated in Figures 4, 5, and 6. The upper part of the sling consists of a loop, two leather keepers, and a sling hook made of brass. One end of the loop has holes punched at regular intervals to allow the length of the sling to be adjusted. In all positions except offhand I would recommend the use of the sling. To most beginners it is an irksome device and requires a lot of will power for its mastery. However, once a shooter has made a perfect score by using it, he never criticizes it again. In a short time its use becomes second nature, and no further difficulty is experienced.

There are four different shooting positions that are accepted as standard. These are: prone, offhand or standing, sitting, and kneeling. In studying these positions do not attempt to tackle all of them at once. Devote most of your time to one position, and when you have mastered it, take up another. Above all, don't rush. Take your time and do it right. It is well worth it.

Now let us put on the sling and see how it works. Bear in mind the fact that you are using a new set of muscles, and it will be necessary to do a little limbering up before you become accustomed to the feel of the sling. Straighten out the sling as you see the shooter doing in Figure 4. Set the sling hook about seven holes up from the end of the strap, this being fairly normal for most people. Open the loop of the sling by sliding the leather keeper up toward the rifle. Turn the sling one-half turn to the left, and insert your left arm through the loop. Place the sling well up over the biceps muscle (Figures 5 and 6). Slide the first leather keeper down as far as it will go on the arm. Roll up the strap that is left into a tight roll as seen in Figure 6, and slide down the remaining leather keeper to secure it. A sling adjusted in this manner will seldom

slip, and will hold your rifle without strain on yourself.

Be sure that the strap lies smoothly along the back of the hand. The back of the left hand will be against the strap, and the palm against the rifle.

Let us first take up the prone position. The prone position is assumed in the following manner: Face the target, then half face to the right, as in Figure 7. Figure 8 shows the shooter getting down on his knees. In Figure 9 he is placing his left elbow in a direct line with the target, while supporting himself on the palm of his right hand. Figure 10 illustrates him placing the butt of the rifle to his right shoulder. After the butt has been placed to the shoulder, slide your feet well back, and your left arm well forward under the rifle. Look through the sights and see if you can align them on the target without moving your position. If you have to swing over to the right or left to see a perfect sight picture, change the position of your left elbow and body until you can see a perfect sight picture without strain. Be relaxed at all times when shooting prone. If you have to strain, there is something wrong with your position—check up and see if you can correct it.

When shooting there is a certain position in which the rifle is held without strain and with a minimum of effort. This is the normal shooting position, and it should be acquired as soon as possible. Remember to keep relaxed. Make the sling do all of the holding, yourself concentrating upon a perfect sight picture and trigger squeeze.

Remember that attention to small details will in the end give you perfection. Study yourself, work systematically, and you will achieve a maximum of sport with a minimum of effort.

In the offhand or standing position there are a few hints that will prove of value to the beginner. Study very carefully Figures 11 and 12. Pay particular attention to the stance, or balance, and get as solid a position as possible. Keep your hips level, left arm directly under the rifle, right hand and elbow held high, and the rifle well balanced. Keep fairly stiff from the shoulders to the ankles. Do not allow your hips to swing in an arc to the right or left. Pivot on your ankles forward and backward. Concentrate upon correct sight picture and trigger squeeze. Don't snap the shot off. Be deliberate. If your arm tires, take the gun from the shoulder, and rest. Then try again. Don't get discouraged if at first you do not have much success, because this position requires time to develop properly.

In the sitting position study very carefully Figures 13 and 14. To assume the sitting position, first sit down on the  
(Continued on page 33)



# Reloading the .220 Swift

By J. BUSHNELL SMITH

**W**HILE it is pretty early in the game for anyone to publish much loading data on the .220 Swift cartridge, I have been receiving so many inquiries, hard-luck stories, and tales of woe from those who are attempting Swift hand-loads, that I shall here give what little information I can on the subject.

First, let me repeat what I have told several individual enquirers: The chap who "knows all the answers" in reloading ANY other cartridge is just like a baby learning to walk when he tackles the Swift. He has one heck of a lot of crawling to forget, and a lot of new steps to learn!

This Swift is the most finicky, pernickety, or whatever you want to call it, cartridge in the world! **EVERYTHING** about the load must be exactly right. It follows no accepted rules or traditions of reloading. Pressures are necessarily high to obtain the almost unbelievable results we have learned to expect from it. The cartridge case is the best we have ever had in any caliber, and is built to stand these high pressures. This is probably why several rifles—and perhaps the heads behind them—are still intact; for there have been instances where rifle and cartridge have stood pressures that were decidedly dangerous. The smallest irregularity in the load will jump pressures 5,000, 10,000, yes even 15,000 pounds, without a word of warning. Just as we get all set with a good load, some little joker will creep in and upset everything.

First and foremost, when a full-power Swift load is fired, pressures act on the cartridge case in such a way as to cause the brass to "flow" forward, lengthening and *thickening* the metal in the case neck. As the average Swift chamber is cut to very close tolerance—only from .0015" to .002" larger at the neck of a minimum chamber than the outside of the neck of a maximum cartridge case, this thickening of the brass at the neck is serious. It is not uncommon for a fired case neck to lengthen as much as .008" or .010", and to thicken as much as .002". Then the normal .002" neck clearance disappears, and the reload must be forced into the chamber. This alone may jump pressures 5,000 or 10,000 pounds. The next time that case is reloaded it may not enter the chamber at all; and perhaps it is a good thing if it doesn't!

The case that has lengthened a little each time it has been fired will shortly begin to strike the front end of the chamber, and will crimp onto the bullet when forced into the gun. Again increased

pressure and impaired accuracy may be expected. Many keyholers will be had from such loads. The *only answer* is a tool that will not only properly resize the cases, but while they are in the sizing die will also trim them to proper length; and more important still, will ream the inside of the necks so as to remove the excess metal caused by the forward flow of the brass. Not alone accuracy, but actual safety, depend upon this. The only accurate and positive way to ream the case is while it is in the full-length sizing die. If the die itself is of correct size—neck diameter, and the reamer the right size, cases will need no inside sizing to hold the bullets correctly, and when loaded will fit the chamber with proper tolerance.

I have tried several set-ups for loading the Swift, and can positively say that *just one tool available today* will safely and accurately prepare a fired Swift case for reloading. This is not an advertisement, but just a plain safety warning to all Swift handloaders. The loader built by J. B. Sweany is the one, and only one, available at this time that will do all the necessary preparatory steps for reloading a fired Swift case safely and accurately.

A correct bullet and its seating play an important part in holding pressures within safe limits. Depth of seating, or load density, in this cartridge is extremely critical. Seat bullets .050" deeper than normal, and pressures may jump 10,000 pounds. Use a bullet that has too long a bearing, and again, and likewise, pressures go crazy. Hornet bullets loaded to full Swift velocity shed their jackets in flight, and never reach their objective.

Some time ago I had a load with a 55-grain Spitzer bullet of 6-caliber ogive, or head. The powder charge was 39.6 grains of IMR No. 4064, and gave safe pressures and most excellent accuracy. However, this cartridge was made to 2.750" overall length. Subsequently others tried this bullet-powder combination, but seated bullets deeply enough to allow the cartridges to function through the magazine of the M54 Winchester, and they got **VERY** excessive pressures. Simply a case of increased loading density causing probably 10,000 to 15,000 pounds increase in pressure. Then the supply of 6-caliber-ogive bullets was cut off, and along came similar ones with 5-caliber heads. These bullets, of course, being "fatter" up at the ogive, couldn't be seated as far out of the case and still fit the throat. Loaded to throat-up properly they gave something like 2.70" overall length, and the trouble began. Along with the increased load

density the bullet bearing was longer, in itself building up more pressure. Result: bullet and powder weights that were safe in previous loads gave terribly increased pressures. The 55-grain Spitzer bullet is almost too long to stabilize in a 16-inch twist anyway, and when charges were cut to give normal pressures with the new bullets, the rotational velocity was not great enough to stabilize them, and they "wobbled" and keyholed. So they couldn't be used.

If the 55-grain Spitzer bullet is just exactly of the correct design, which means no less than 6-caliber head and no more than .224" diameter; just the right relation between point and bearing length, and loaded to no less than 2.750" overall length, it can be used with safe pressures and good accuracy. Neglect just one of these points, and everything is "Gefloey." Naturally, this prevents use in the short magazines of standard rifles. However, these magazines can be easily altered by any good gunsmith so as to handle the longer loads.

I understand that the standard pitch of rifling of the Swift is to be made faster. If this is done it will without doubt improve accuracy with the long Spitzer bullets.

It has been asserted that the graphite wads that so effectively cut down erosion, also increase pressures. This is true only in direct proportion to the extent to which they increase the loading density; i.e., reduce the air space in the case. The answer is to seat the bullet further out of the case by an amount equal to the thickness of the wad.

With all this in mind is it at all hard to understand why the manufacturers are doing all they can to discourage reloading of the Swift? Too much trouble may develop which will reflect upon this excellent cartridge.

No one, regardless of previous loading experience, should attempt maximum-power Swift loads, certainly until after he had loaded and fired many somewhat reduced loads and had observed the effects of the many small variations; nor until he had the equipment to properly and safely make such loads.

We don't any of us as yet know too much about the Swift—and this includes the gun and ammunition manufacturers. And unless I am greatly mistaken, the cartridge is due for much more development and experimental work. In the meantime it behooves everyone who undertakes to reload this cartridge to watch his step, and play safe in every way possible.



PATTERNING AN ITHACA 12-GAUGE

## Patterning the Smooth-Bores

By D. S. FRASER

**R**IFLE-SHOTS everywhere realize the importance of targeting their favorite hunting arms frequently and thoroughly, but when many of these same sportsmen take up the smooth-bores for a work-out at the traps or afield, they pay little or no attention to paper performance. This in spite of the fact that a high degree of efficiency, or complete mastery of the arm, must be based upon that intimate knowledge of its performance which can best be secured through a systematic patterning of the gun and ammunition at the various ranges.

Do not think, however, that would-be experts or aspiring champions are the only ones who require or benefit from this experience. Regardless of the extent of one's ambition, anyone who has cause to use a shotgun, much or little, will profit by patterning it. In the first place, he will save ammunition and much condemnation of self and gun by learning the exact limits of his gun and ammunition, and will cease attempting impossible shots through ignorance or over-optimism. He will kill more game because he will be using loads and sizes of shot best adapted to the boring of his gun barrels. He will learn at first hand the actual drop of the shot at the longer ranges, and the amount of allowance to make for a stiff cross

wind. He may check up on the extent to which his gun fits him by observing the relation between the point of aim and the center of impact of the shot when discharged under field conditions. His form of gun-handling will be sure and confident, based upon this groundwork of known facts and proven results; free of all absurd and misleading theories pertaining to the ballistics and actual performance of his shotgun.

To get the maximum benefit from this work it is very desirable to make your tests comprehensive and complete, and to record them in as systematic a manner as possible. I would suggest that after carefully considering the brand of shells, loads, and sizes of shot you wish to compare, and the distances at which you wish to test them, you draw up a table for each range somewhat like the one given here.

One form of patterning table:

Firing Number	Barrel Left or Right	Shell	Size Shot	Pellets in 30" Circle	Percent	Number of Pellets Shell	Date, Remarks, Etc.
1	L	Super X...	6	196	67%	292	.....
2	L	Peters H. V.	6	162	58%	296	.....
3	L	Imperial...	6	151	50%	277	.....

This assures that your testing will not be done haphazardly but according to a carefully prearranged plan. The form or de-

tails of this table will of course vary to suit the type of testing to be done and the nature of the conclusions to be arrived at. The table shown is, I think, self-explanatory.

The statement was once made by Captain (now Major) Charles Askins that when a gun patterns around 160 or better with Super-X No. 4 shot in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, then No. 4 shot is the correct size to use. If the gun drops below a pattern of 160, try fives instead of fours, and when it patterns less than 150, use sixes.

In my tests I use sheets of ordinary brown wrapping paper 36 inches wide by 48 inches long. This is about the minimum size of paper which should be used for shooting at 40 yards or over, because should a smaller size be used the best 30-inch circle would very probably be partially off the edge of the paper. Many stores carry rolls of this paper in the 3-foot width for their own use, which makes it convenient material to obtain in any quantity and whenever needed. I cut it into sheets of the right dimension, and paste a circular aiming mark of black paper on the exact center of each sheet. The suspension of the sheets is provided for by a light frame of 3/4-inch basswood with four metal prongs to secure the paper at each corner. This method

of securing the paper is especially adaptable, as the sheets may be readily set up in any surroundings desired. The frame may be hung on a tree, leaned against a fence, or propped upright in the middle of a field, and the paper placed and replaced with the minimum of trouble.

When your plans are completed and tabulated, the shells sorted out, and the paper ready for the tests, select a quiet day and set up the target at the predetermined distance. Forty yards from the target to the muzzle of the gun is the standard distance at which most testing is done. However, you will probably wish to carry out tests at longer distances also, to ascertain the maximum effective range of your gun and the most suitable brand of shell, load, and size of shot for these longer distances. In preparation for upland game shooting you will be interested in the performance of the gun at ranges of less than 40 yards, and a comparative study of short-range patterns will be sure to provide much constructive information.

The work will be greatly expedited if you have someone help you. Your assistant should remain in the vicinity of the target, and replace the paper after each shot. By instructing this person to number each sheet to correspond with the number which you place on your plan or table opposite the description of the shell just fired, the tests may be carried out methodically and the shots fired as fast as the paper can be changed.

I have found that the sitting position with elbows resting on knees is very suitable for this type of work, and does not require a special set-up as when a table or other solid rest is used to support the elbows. There is one caution to observe here: do not, if you value accuracy, rest the gun barrels on anything solid when shooting, as this affects the barrel vibrations to such an extent as invariably to alter the point of impact quite appreciably.

When all the patterns have been fired and the perforated sheets numbered and recorded, there is still the more ex-

## CORRECTION

*In Alvin Linden's article in the July issue the drop of stock at comb was given as 19/16, whereas it should have been 1-9/16 inches. Incidentally, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship advises that all the .45-70 Springfield rifles have been sold. There are no more.*

acting, though none-the-less interesting, work of taking the count. For this work a length of stiff wire bent to form a circle 30 inches in diameter is indispensable. With the sheet spread out on a table this circular piece of wire may be moved back and forth over the paper until the exact position is located in which the wire encircles the greatest possible number of holes. Once this is found it is a simple matter to draw-in the circle, using the wire as a guide for the pencil.

No.	Diameter	Number Pellets to the Ounce	
		Drop	Chilled
12	.05 inch	2326	2385
11	.06 inch	1346	1380
10	.07 inch	815	843
9	.08 inch	599	616
8	.09 inch	395	435
7½	.09½ inch	363	365
7	.10 inch	314	320
6	.11 inch	233	237
5	.12 inch	177	177
4	.13 inch	138	143
3	.14 inch	107	109
2	.15 inch	88	93
1	.16 inch	71	73

To ascertain the percent it is of course necessary to count the number of pellet holes in the 30-inch circle, and divide this by the number of pellets in the shell

itself. It is advisable to actually count the shot in each shell, but for the benefit of those satisfied with approximate figures I am listing here the Western Shot Table.

When counting the holes in the paper, or the shot itself, I have found that if you count to twenty and then record this figure on a slip of paper, the count can be made with greater certainty and mistakes and recounts are reduced to a minimum. Another method which facilitates the work of counting the pellet holes in the target is that of subdividing the circle with a number of pencil lines running to the center like the spokes of a wheel. The smaller the shot and the greater the number of holes to be counted, the more lines should be used.

Generally the patterns may be rated for evenness and uniformity of shot distribution by mere visual inspection and comparison. However, if the pattern is divided by two lines which exactly quarter the circle, one can by comparing the pellet totals of each section compile a set of figures which will indicate the comparative evenness of the complete pattern. Another method which records density and uniformity is to determine the number of 4¼-inch circles that can be placed on the pattern without touching a pellet hole. The 4¼-inch circle is suggested because it is the standard diameter of a clay pigeon. A slightly larger circle might be necessary for patterns of large-size shot at extreme ranges.

If one embarks upon a particularly comprehensive series of tests, the patterning need not be done all at one sitting. Provided proper records are kept and approximately identical weather conditions chosen, the testing may be done bit by bit and the work lightened by spreading it over any desired period. In fact a small test or series of small tests undertaken to solve the problems of the moment may in this way be built up into a pattern-table which will be as comprehensive as it is valuable, and the compiling of it should in itself prove a most fascinating game. Why not try it?

ILLUSTRATING THE STEADY, RELAXED POSITION WHICH IS ADMIRABLY SUITED TO THE WORK OF PATTERNING THE SMOOTH-BORES







MATHIS AND ONE OF HIS CHUCKS

## Sure Kills and No Ricochets

By F. C. NESS

Photographs by Marshall F. Mathis

**H**AVING long realized the need for such a missile when shooting in settled flat country, L. J. Hathaway and the writer discussed the possibility of developing a glance-proof lead-alloy bullet. That was during our noon luncheon a couple of years ago, but long before that Larry had conceived the idea of a flat-end hollow bullet with parallel sides to prevent ricochets even at flat angles of fire, and even when driven at the moderate velocities to which gas-check bullets are limited. Thus, already prepared, he promptly sketched a rough design of this ideal bullet on a slip of paper. Unknown to him I took the matter up with several mould makers, and finally interested G. A. Hensley, maker of fine moulds at 752 State Street, San Diego, California, in the matter; and the N. R. A.-Hensley .30-caliber glance-proof bullet came into being. The important features of the design were the flat end, the deep cavity, and the long parallel sides of the bullet's nose which gave it a plain cylindrical or wadcutter shape.

Hensley supplied four different cavity-

forming plungers with his mould. No. 1 made a deep, wide, flat-bottomed cavity which left a bullet weight of 124 grains. The No. 2 plunger was similar but smaller, and its modified cavity left more metal in the bullet, which had a weight of 135 grains. The No. 3 cavity was V-shaped and left very little metal around the opening in the nose. These bullets weighed only 120 grains. No. 4 cavity was in the form of a great V coming almost to a sharp point at the bottom, and leaving a narrow rim at the top. This bullet weighed 138 grains. When we used Babbitt metal or a large proportion of antimony to promote brittleness, all four of

the bullets averaged five grains less than the weights given above.

Francis, Barr, and the writer tried in vain to make these bullets glance by shooting at flat angles against earth—wet or dry, soft or frozen, as well as water. Barr and I developed hunting loads of satisfactory accuracy in several rifles of .30-40 and .30-'06 caliber. Finally, we killed chucks and crows at ranges inside of 100 yards, and reported all results in *The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* of June, 1935.

While our experiments aroused some interest, the glance-proof bullet has not become as popular as was expected. Probably the poor ballistic shape or our inability to obtain fine target accuracy has had something to do with this. Also the prosaic 1900 f.-s. muzzle velocity of our loads; which, however, was more speed than was actually required for dependable kills with this bullet

A WHOLE BULLET, AND FRAGMENTS OF ANOTHER TAKEN BY MATHIS FROM THE BODY OF A CHUCK



over the comparatively short ranges for which it was intended. The accuracy was adequate for sure kills on chucks at 100 yards. A mould was sent to Mark Cooper at Rome, Georgia, and while he got no ricochets from the bullets, his best group at 100 yards was no smaller than  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, which did not arouse much enthusiasm. Consequently Mark did not continue his tests to include all four bullets, and different velocities, and the mould was returned to us before a definite conclusion could be reached. H. Guy Loverin likewise failed to become enthusiastic, and for very good reasons.

We decided that the matter must be left to the decision of practical woodchuck hunters rather than target shots or group-shooters. Accordingly we shipped a small quantity of our bullets to Marshall Mathis, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and we sent the Hensley mould to J. H. Miller up in Ontario. Miller lives in chuck country, and Mathis goes up there for his annual or semi-annual hunt. It was a happy thought which prompted our sending the mould to Miller, for the bullet received a thorough and reliable field test. Miller has wonderful hunting facilities, and an abiding interest in shooting experiments, while Mathis is one of our leading small-bore competitors, and an enthusiastic experimenter, hunter, and photographer.

Barr and I improved upon our target results with the glance-proof bullets by filling the cavities with sealing wax. However, Miller and Mathis bettered our accuracy, even with our own loads. After trying a few loads at targets, Mathis had 40 bullets remaining of the original lot we had shipped to him, and he killed 38 chucks with them. In fact with more of these bullets, moulded later, he has yet to have a failure up to 100 yards which can be charged to inaccuracy. The one or two shots he missed were lost because of insufficient light. Mathis found our load of 19 grains of No. 1204 in the Krag to be a very effective



TWO MORE CHUCKS

one behind this bullet. Since then we have duplicated this load with 19 grains of the new I. M. R. No. 4227 in the Krag and .30-'06. This powder would probably give better accuracy if the load were reduced to 18 grains in the Krag, and increased to 20 grains in the .30-'06.

Recently Mathis favored us with a visit, and brought a number of pictures and bullet fragments to substantiate his statements concerning the effectiveness of the glance-proof bullet. His comments were interesting, and together with letters from J. H. Miller, are responsible for this article. Mathis believes one can depend upon 100% hits and kills at 100 yards on chucks, and at least 75% up to 125 yards, with the glance-proof bullet in Krag, Springfield, M-1917, Ross, Russian, and similar other .30-caliber military rifles. He has recently changed to a smaller straight cavity in this same bullet, with still better results; and he tells me that no one will be disappointed in its effectiveness for chuck



BULLET FRAGMENTS TAKEN FROM "SYNTHETIC CHUCK"

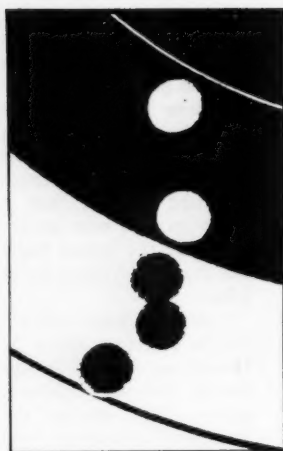
hunting up to a maximum range of 150 yards when the bullet is properly loaded. On May 20

he wrote concerning it: "Have used the cast bullet with even greater success than on previous occasions. This time I used the bullet with the smallest straight cavity, which is the heaviest one, and I was very much surprised to find that it broke up with even greater ease than the lighter bullet and that it is a much better killer."

"This cast bullet will kill a large porcupine like a .22 Hornet or a .250 Savage does it, thoroughly and with gusto. Will enclose the fragments recovered from the last groundhog for your inspection. Note that this chuck was sitting facing me. The bullet entered the chest cavity and immediately blew up. Fragments went through the ribs in back and were recovered in back under the hide. At 96 or 97 yards the effect was ideal."

In his initial experiments with this bullet Mathis hit on a plan for duplicating the bodies of chucks for penetration tests. His "synthetic woodchuck" is a stout grain sack drop-filled with sifted leaf mold. The glance-proof bullet as surely disintegrates in the one as in the other (see pictures). The picture which shows the bullet unfired shows also fragments taken from the body of a chuck it had just killed. The other picture shows similar fragments recovered by Mathis from his synthetic chuck after firing the glance-proof bullet into it.

J. H. Miller, who now has the mould, experimented for a time with explosives packed into the hollow point of the bullet, but because the bullet proved practically as disruptive and effective on game without the dynamite as with it, he gave up the use of explosives, which use we must condemn as dangerous practice. Miller uses this bullet in the N. M. Springfield, the Springfield Sporter, and the 7.62-mm. Russian rifle, and gets good results in each case. He wrote us recently that with some of his loads he has put eight out of ten shots in the ten-ring of the N. R. A. Small-Bore target at 100 yards, using iron sights. With all his .30-caliber rifles he has been getting two-minute groups, whereas we had been glad to shoot this bullet into three minutes of angle at 100 yards. The normal group we would expect is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches at 100 yards, which is quite satisfactory for chuck shooting at that range. Miller liked so well the safety features



GROUP (EXACT SIZE) SHOT AT 100 YARDS WITH 17 GRAINS NO. 4227 AND 134-GR. BULLET, IN KRAG

and killing power of this bullet that he made a mould for a bullet of the same type, but an inch long and weighing 150 grains. For the cavity he tried several of the pegs. The No. 2 bullet in the N. M. Springfield, with 20 grains of No. 2400, gave an extreme spread of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches at 100 yards,—all 8-shot groups. In the Russian rifle this bullet with 18 grains of No. 80 gave extreme spreads of  $2\frac{5}{8}$  and 2 inches. The No. 4 bullet in the Springfield Sporter spread into  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches with 20 grains of No. 1204, and into  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches with 18 grains of No. 80. All measurements from center to center of bullet holes.

This bullet is not an easy one to load, but after a bit of experimenting to find the proper powder charge, anyone should get practical accuracy, deadly killing power,—and no ricochets. Normal gas-check velocities should not be exceeded, but rather only approached, as high velocity is not required for effectiveness with this type of bullet. Accuracy is usually better at lower velocity. Mathis said noncorrosive primers blow up his groups when used with his normal loads, and call for a reduction of the charge. He recommends that "headloading" supplement handloading.

In our own experimental loads with the glance-proof bullet we got as good results with modern noncorrosive primers as we did with the old-style No. 24NF primer. In our most recent tests we directly compared this old-style primer with the R. A.

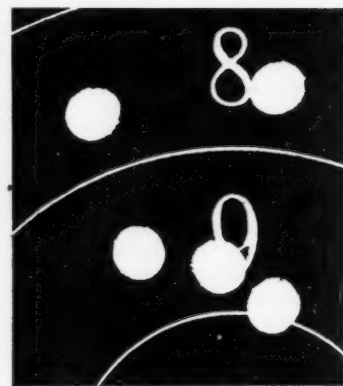
No. 8½ Kleanbore nonmercuric primer, and found that we could get as good results with the one as with the other.

In our .30-'06 Mauser, now equipped with M-1917 barrel, the glance-proof bullets grouped closer than did M1 Service ammunition at 100 yards. We size the bullet to .311 inch, and seat it to give an overall cartridge length of 2.91 inches for this .30-'06 rifle.

The best load found was the 24 NF primer and 14 grains weight of Hercules Unique powder, which shot the 124-grain bullet into 2.37 inches at 100 yards. Since this bullet has the extremely large No. 4 cavity and a very thin edge, that load gives sufficient velocity for positive killing effect. Our next best load in this .30-'06 is 19 grains weight of I. M. R. powder No. 4227, which shoots into less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches at 100 yards with the 132-grain bullet having the No. 2 cavity. This happens to be our least accurate .30-'06 rifle, and still the glance-proof bullets group well enough to insure killing hits on chucks at 100 yards.

Our very poorest Krag also handles the glance-proof bullet with sufficient accuracy for certain kills at 100 yards. With factory loads this rifle is inferior to the .30-'06 Mauser, but with our glance-proof loads it outshoots the Mauser. This Krag was equipped with a 29-S Weaver scope having medium-fine crosshairs, which makes aim positive on bulls-eye targets in good light. For the Krag we used .311-inch bullets and an overall cartridge length of 2.75 inches; and the modern No. 8½ Kleanbore primers exclusively.

With the 124-grain bullet our best load was 10 grains weight of Unique, which shot into 2.92 inches at 100 yards. Then we tried some 134-grain bullets at a higher



GROUP SHOT ON SECOND DAY WITH SAME LOAD AND RIFLE, 100 YARDS, AFTER GETTING SIGHTED-IN

velocity, and improved the grouping. This 134-grain bullet was cast from the original Hensley mould, using the largest V-shape cavity. The poorest load of I. M. R. No. 4227, which was 19.0 grains, grouped into 2.86 inches at 100 yards. Cutting the powder charge one grain reduced the group to 2.08 inches. Then we got target accuracy by cutting the charge another grain. On the two days that we tried 17 grains of No. 4227 behind the 134-grain glance-proof bullet, we consistently got 100-yard groups of 1.61 and 1.60 inches, measured center to center. That means every shot inside the area of the 2-inch ten-ring of the Small-Bore target, with all but one or two shots in or touching the X-ring. The average .22-caliber target rifle or the .22 Hornet can do no better than that.

In developing the glance-proof loads which we reported last year we were handicapped by the belief that a muzzle velocity of 1900 f.-s. was required for satisfactory results in vermin shooting. When we learned that the minimum gas-check velocity of 1700 f.-s. was ample for positive killing effect on woodchucks, the last barrier to good accuracy was passed; as is proven by the fine grouping we obtained recently at an average muzzle velocity of 1700 f.-s. All our best recent loads of Hercules Unique and duPont No. 4227 have been confined to velocities between 1650 and 1750 f.-s. Oddly enough, we have obtained this improved accuracy with our least accurate .30-caliber rifles, and even with that one of the four glance-proof bullets which had previously given the poorest accuracy.







DEER "EXPLODING" FROM A CEDAR SWAMP

## Notes on the .250 Savage and Others

By KENNETH FULLER LEE

**W**HEN the Savage people brought out the so-called "Imp," which was the .22 Hi-power, I bought the first one that came into the State of Maine, and gave it a thorough workout on both game and targets. It was a "Featherweight" model, a take-down, and was beautifully balanced and nice to carry, as are most of the lever-action Savage guns. As soon as it was unwrapped I took it out to the State rifle range and tried it at 100, 200 and 300 yards over a sand-bag rest. The results were nothing to get excited about. Even with the finest disc in the receiver sight and the most careful holding, a 6-inch group at 100 yards was about all that could be expected, due in part to the very light barrel.

I owned three of these little guns in succession, and killed a lot of deer with them; but when it came to shooting through brush they simply were not to be relied upon, as the bullets flew to bits on the smallest obstruction. But when the little 60-grain bullet landed on a deer's neck-bone it practically cut the animal's head off. It was fast, and no need was ever felt of leading running game with it, even at long range.

Then the .250-3000 came along, and immediately I turned in my .22 Hi-power and began experimenting with the still faster .250, which was being widely heralded as the ideal deer and black bear gun. Using the 87-grain bullets which

first came out, I found that the same difficulty was experienced in getting bullets through dense brush, the fast loads blowing up on impact with the smallest dry twigs, and spattering the deer like a load of fine shot. Then the 100-grain hollow-point loads came out, and these proved much more satisfactory in every way, although they still had a tendency to spatter when meeting obstacles. I noted, however, that even a paunch shot on a deer usually dropped the animal in its tracks, due to the explosive effect of the fast hollow-point on blood-filled tissue. For open shooting the .250-3000 is an entirely capable load for both deer and black bear. In the barrels now available for it this load is fully as accurate as any other commercial load on the market, and I have seen some very small groups made with it in the 54 Winchester at 300 yards. It is not a moose gun, and I should hesitate to advise its use on the larger bears, except in the hands of a cool, experienced game shot. Personally, should I happen to run across a husky Kodiak out in the open while armed with my .250, I would not worry a bit about not being able to stop him before he could get close enough to do damage. Carefully held, and with proper attention to trigger pull, the .250 with the 100-grain load will land in the shoulder area of a deer at 300 yards without holding over appreciably. And the deer will "stay put:" you will not need to follow him far.

In my own experience none of these extremely fast loads are suitable for shooting fur with full-jacketed loads. It is rather discouraging, from the fur-hunter's viewpoint, to blow an entire shoulder off a fox worth perhaps \$20.00—simply because the bullet happened to drill through the shoulder-blade on one side and explode on the other. Even the light breast-bone of a ruffed grouse will open up the .22 Hi-power or the .250-87-grain bullet enough to ruin the entire bird, and frequently there will not be enough meat remaining to bait a trout hook.

Every spring I put in quite a bit of time hunting woodchucks, and on several occasions the 100-grain hollow-point has landed in the paunch of a fat chuck with very spectacular results. Did you ever try the experiment of shooting into a can of tomatoes with a fast bullet? This gives some idea of the paralyzing effect noticeable on paunch shots at heavy game with these light, fast bullets. Deer will frequently drop in their tracks from such a wound, although they will usually travel long distances when struck in the same area with bullets of the .30-30, .32 Special, or .303 type.

Readers of *THE RIFLEMAN* will recall my frequent references to V. E. Lynch of Ashland, Me.—famous hunter, trapper, and guide. Hunting with him is an education, and from him I have learned much concerning the .250-3000 and how to use

(Continued on page 31)

# "And You Thought You Could Shoot"

## An Open Letter

State University,  
July 1, 1936.

My dear Jack:

Your letter from the rifle range was received with more than usual interest. Having taught you to shoot and coached you through four years of small-bore shooting while you were a member of the R. O. T. C. here, you are quite right in assuming that I have a deep interest in your ultimate success in rifle marksmanship.

The fact that you have made a place on the squad from which the team to represent your branch of the Service in the National Matches at Camp Perry this summer will be selected shows that you are making progress. Your success here in placing on the small-bore team that won the Hearst Trophy representing a National Intercollegiate Team Championship was the result of conscientious effort and intelligent practice on your part. When you graduated you no doubt felt that you were a good rifle shot and that it would be comparatively easy to take up Service rifle shooting. That assumption was quite correct provided you were willing to admit that there was considerably more to learn about the .30-caliber game than in small-bore shooting indoors, and were ready to put the same effort into mastering its technique that you did in indoor practice.

Your enthusiastic letter describing your qualification as an Expert Rifleman after a strenuous battle learning rapid fire was quite encouraging to me, for the lack of rapid fire in the intercollegiate indoor matches is regrettable. Too much slow fire tends to make a potterer out of a rifleman, whereas the addition of a little rapid fire makes him decisive in his aiming and squeezing, and he does not have the tendency to develop that abominable fault of "freezing"—not being able to get one's shot off when aim and hold are right.

Now you tell me you are meeting problems quite different from any you encountered in either small-bore or service qualification courses, and are wondering why you cannot make a respectable score at long range.

As I read your remarks about getting misses at a thousand yards in the middle of a string of twenty shots I could not help but smile, for you were experiencing the same difficulties that kept me on the anxious seat when I was trying for a place on my first National Match team. All long-range shots go through this experience in their tyro days.

The woods are full of fine small-bore shots, of excellent short-range military shots, and of men who can kill game regularly at short distances; but when it comes to that real test of a rifleman—long-range shooting with military sights, then the field narrows to a mighty small percentage of the rifled-tube fraternity.

An expert shot at long range is one who can not only "hold 'em and squeeze 'em" properly, but can accurately estimate the velocity and direction of the wind in points of windage on his rear sight, and who has developed that keenness of observation that notes the slightest change in those wind conditions. We might go a step farther and add that he is one who, when he does catch a sudden change, knows exactly what to do in making sight adjustments. Men who develop this ability with uncanny shrewdness quickly get the reputation of being good "wind-dopers," and that is "tops" in approbation to a long-range rifleman.

Your slight suggestion of an alibi, when you wondered if the ammunition could cause those misses, makes me take the opportunity to again caution you, if you want to save yourself much embarrassment, if you wish to make the most rapid progress, and if you would like to have your teammates respect you, "for Pete's sake" not to get into the habit of making alibis every time you make a poor score.

The worst pest and bore I know of is the shooter who is always looking for some excuse for poor shooting—except the right one, and who insists upon giving everyone who will listen a dozen excuses for his poor score. Fellow marksmen can and will sympathize with each other when the breaks go against them, but they have little sympathy for the man who always makes alibis. If you will spend the time many use on alibis, in carefully analyzing your shooting and correcting your weaknesses, you will be much better off and will more rapidly overcome your difficulties. I recall a case of a new shooter who was trying for the squad one year and who could not make a good score at rapid fire. In every string he would yank one or more into the three- or two-ring, and then get up complaining about his position, or the fact that his foot slipped or his sling loosened, or any one of a dozen things. Finally came a day when the coach got mad, and blurted out: "For God's sake shut up and get down there and shoot! We're tired of your alibis."

This remark, rough as it was, had the desired effect, and after the alibi artist

got over being sore he forgot to think about excuses, concentrated on his holding, squeezing, and calling his shots, and soon began to improve steadily.

But to get back to your questions about those misses. Successful long-range shooting is nothing if not exacting. It calls for the very highest degree of concentration, and the slightest tendency toward carelessness produces disastrous scores. While you have mastered the fundamentals, it is always well, when you find yourself slipping, to check up on your position and hold, your method of aiming, the timing of your trigger-squeeze, and the precision of your sight adjustments. If these seem satisfactory then see if you are accurately calling your shots. All riflemen flinch occasionally, but less frequently and disastrously than pistol or trap shots. Flinching at long range, however, will give you a miss nine out of ten times. It is much simpler to prevent flinching than to cure the habit once it is established, so try to get rid of the causes first. These consist of firing while under an abnormal nervous tension, the result of worry and poor physical condition; of overanxiety to make bullseyes on every shot; of firing from a cramped, uncomfortable position; of using a creepy, treacherous trigger, and last and least of all, the slight fear of report and recoil, especially when one's muscles are sore or his cheek or jaw bruised from excessive firing.

Do not let the stress and strain of trying for a place on that team get under your skin. It is not a case of life and death to you. If you do not make it this year you can try again next season. Worry begets nervousness and all the ailments that go with it. Keep your system in a healthy condition by sensible diet, reasonable exercise, and a proper amount of sleep. Have your trigger release clean and crisp. Do not fire too much, and when you do shoot, concentrate upon firing mechanically, and completely occupying your mind with the problem of aiming, holding, squeezing, and—most important of all—calling your shot. If your mind is intent upon calling the shot exactly, you will not be thinking about the recoil until after it occurs, and that is too late to do any harm to that shot.

You say you are having trouble with the blade front sight of your service rifle, and do not seem to get the same uniformity in aiming that you did with the aperture front sight on your small-bore rifle. This is to be expected, for the aperture front sight like the aperture rear

sight permits you to focus on the bullseye much easier than with a blade or bead front sight. It may be difficult to change from an aperture sight to a blade, but judging from what you write your trouble is not so much the difference in sights but rather in deciding upon the best method of aligning them with the long-range bullseye.

The Army Training Regulations governing instruction in individual rifle marksmanship contain the following statement: "The top of the front sight is seen through the middle of the circle (peep sight) and just touches the bottom of the bullseye, so that all of the bullseye can be clearly seen." The Small Arms Firing Regulations in use just prior to the present training regulations advocated aligning the sights so that there was "a fine line of light between the bottom of the bullseye and the top of the front sight," and further stated that this method gave greater uniformity in aiming.

You should keep in mind that these instructions were intended primarily for men learning to shoot at ranges not exceeding 600 yards, and mostly under 500 yards. Most men with normal eyesight have little difficulty in touching the bullseye with the front sight and still being able to see the former clearly and entirely above the sight at 200 and 500 yards, but many do have great trouble in aiming that way at the regulation National Match targets for 600 and 1,000 yards. Generally, it requires excellent eyesight to prevent the black front sight from blurring with the bullseye when both come together, and this results in erratic elevation, especially at 1,000 yards when light conditions are poor and the atmosphere dense and humid.

The question of long-range aiming is controversial, but many excellent shots get better results by aiming with a narrow strip of white between the front sight and the bullseye at ranges of 600 and beyond. Some even do better shooting at 300 yards on the 10-inch bullseye when using this method.

The more indistinct the bullseye is at 1,000 yards, the safer it is to aim below it and adjust your sights so that the bullets will center in the V-ring. There is a space of 18 inches in depth below the 36-inch bullseye of the 1,000-yard target, and if a rifleman will keep his sights aligned any place below the bull and above the butts he should not miss the upper half of the black unless he goes out for wind or poor holding. It is easier to keep your front sight clearly defined in the white or buff below than in the black of the bullseye; and as a corollary, it is easier to hold too high and get a miss over the top of the target when you attempt to align the top

of the black front sight against an indistinct and blurred black bullseye.

There may come a day when you will have to finish your string of 20 shots in a rain, as frequently occurred at Camp Perry back in the period from 1921 to '25, when the matches were held about the time the equinoctial storms hit the range, between September 15th and 30th. With a storm-cloud background, a misty atmosphere, and a soaked paper target, the black blends to gray and the buff to brown, and about all one can distinguish is the rectangular frame above the butts. Aiming at the bullseye under such conditions is almost impossible, and one must choose either the top line of the butts under his target or the top edge of the target frame, and make the necessary elevation changes on his sight to keep the center of impact of his group of shots in the bull. To do this without wasting a shot is an earmark of the experienced rifleman.

On bright sunny days when passing clouds cast their shadows across the face of your target or over the firing line, or both at the same time, you will be well advised to watch your step, and if time will permit, to fire only under the same degree of illumination. If you haven't time enough to hold your fire in order to do this, then you must be absolutely certain of the effects of light changes of this character, and be able to correct for them either by changing your aiming point slightly or by making a half-minute correction in your elevation. Without my discussing the reasons for it, you can accept the rule that in using metallic front sights of the blade or bead type in bright sunlight there is a tendency to shoot away from the sun in either windage or elevation. The amount of this error varies with the brilliance of the sun, the degree to which your sight is not blackened, and your method of aiming. Space will not permit me to go more into detail on this point now, but as there is no question regarding the soundness of this rule, you can accept it.

Do not become confused with the effects of the light changes just discussed and those caused by mirage. They are two entirely different problems, and unless both are thoroughly understood they will be disastrous to your long-range firing.

Mirage—to a rifleman—is apparent heat waves that rise from the earth on hot, cloudless days, and which can be easily seen with the aid of a telescope, or even with the naked eye on some days. These are of great assistance to a rifleman who knows how to use them; and while mirage does have some undesirable effects, these are more than offset by its advantages.

On hot humid days when there is no breeze stirring, these heat waves appear

to boil up and down along the top of the butts or the top edge of the target frame. The effect is to give a false appearance to the bullseye, causing it to appear higher than it actually is, and to take on the shape of a fuzzy ellipse. If you fire under these conditions you will find your bullets going high, and usually *much too high*. A wise shot never fires when the mirage is boiling.

With even the slightest breeze blowing the mirage takes on the appearance of rippling water flowing along the top of the target frame, and if the wind changes in either direction or intensity the change is apparent in the mirage. The heavier the breeze, the flatter the ripples of the mirage and the faster they seem to travel. The value to the rifleman of mirage lies in the fact that it affords the most dependable means of determining wind effect and of noting any changes in the velocity and direction of the wind. If you have the misfortune to be firing in a fishtailing breeze—that is, one that varies from five to seven o'clock or from eleven to one o'clock—you will find the problem of keeping in the bull at a thousand yards exceedingly difficult, especially on a cool overcast day when the mirage is not apparent. On the other hand, if the day is sunny and warm and the mirage is moving, you can catch the changes in a fishtailing wind very easily. If the breeze is from eleven o'clock the mirage will run to the right. As it shifts from eleven to one o'clock it may appear to die out for a few seconds, and the mirage to stop running and begin to boil straight up. As the air currents swing over to one o'clock the boil changes to a steady ripple moving to the left, and continues in that direction until another change occurs, when the same performance is repeated. A fishtail wind from seven to five o'clock affects the mirage in the same manner.

When doping tricky winds of this kind one must observe the mirage very closely, for it may switch between two consecutive shots, and if a man takes too long in aiming and squeezing off his shot the first indication he will get of the change will be the appearance of his spotter out in the two space. This large deflection error is due to the cumulative error of a wrong windage setting plus the effect of the changed wind. It pays to watch the mirage of a fishtail breeze very closely, and to fire quickly once you have taken your eye from the telescope.

On cool days when the mirage is hard to detect it may be picked up occasionally by focusing the telescope on the target frame or line of the butts, and then changing the focus to a point at about 900 yards. Reading the mirage at that point also gives a better average windage setting than reading at either 1,000 yards or near

(Continued on page 33)



## THE WEATHER

Nothing to worry about with "VEEZ 73." Its special lubricant won't run in hot weather or cake up in cold. "VEEZ 73" is an all-weather ammunition!

# Rifle Remington-Union

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

AUGUST 1, 1954

## "VEEZ 73" SHOOTERS SAY

### POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by  
FRANK KAHRS

Everybody likes a winner, but when I go to shoot like Ritchie I personally get just as much kick out of watching the up-and-coming shooters working away on the line. Here's to the boys who go right on trying... no matter how many points they drop. They're real shooters, even though they aren't burdened with any medals on the homeward trip!



Incidentally, it's gratifying to see how many second and third places were also won with Palma Match. For instance, H. E. Riley placed second in the Swiss Match, George Sheldon was third in the Palma Individual, George Sittler was third in the Eastern Individual, A. Fakelman was second in the Long Range (B&C) and so on down the line.

Just before I left for Camp Ritchie I received word that a couple of "VEEZ 73" shooters did well out at the Southern Minnesota Rifle League Tournament. Lew Bulgrin took the Grand Aggregate and the Any Sight Match while C. Frank walked off with the 50 Meter Match and Doc Swanson took the Iron Sight Event.

I hear that Mrs. Jane Holcomb of Portsmouth, Ohio, collected four out of five first-places at the Mid-Summer Matches of the Legion Rifle & Pistol Club. She's a Palma Match shooter—and can she put them in the groove!

Too bad there isn't room in this column to show the offhand target sent in by F. M. Sheffer, Chief of Police at Franklin, Pa. It's a very pretty

### 50 METER MATCH AND DEWAR INDIVIDUAL (B & C) GO TO A. M. NEWHARD



A. M. Newhard

When you can score 397 x 400 on that 50 meter decimal target you are shooting! That's what A. M. Newhard did with Palma Match to win the Camp Ritchie 50 Meter Event.

He again proved his mettle by winning the gold medal for the Dewar Individual (B & C). It takes a combination of good ammunition and mighty good man to come through twice in the face of Camp Ritchie competition.

### EASTERN JUNIOR WON BY G. H. DROEWRY, JR.



G. H. Droewry, Jr.

The 197 x 200 that G. H. Droewry, Jr., turned in to win the Eastern Junior Championship is a score that any man, young or old, can well be proud of. Young Droewry has evidently found his ammunition early in life. He went on the line with a block full of Palma Match—the favorite ammunition at Camp Ritchie!

ten shot possible shot at 50 ft. with "Kleankote."\* Mighty nice to hear about policemen who can shoot!

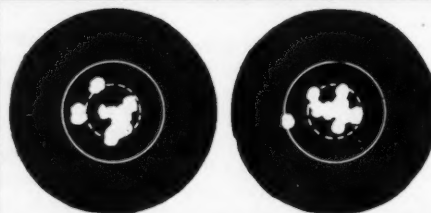
Wish I could have been at the Erie Matches. These Palma Match shooters were among the winners: Charles McClymont, Roy A. Loder, C. O. Futterer and Craig Rider.

Another mighty good 50 ft. target was sent in by C. A. Leak of North Fairfield, Ohio. There are five shots that make one hole in the exact middle of the center—if you know what I mean!

Felicitations to Sam Bond of New Philadelphia, O. He won four out of five of the Tri-State Matches at Portsmouth, O. With Palma Match, of course!

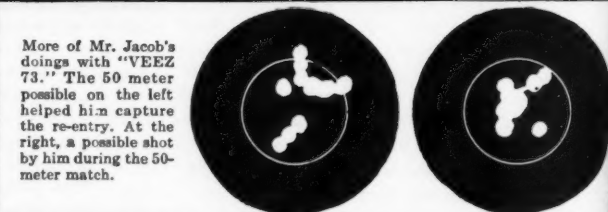
**MORE PALMA MATCH AMMUNITION WAS USED AT RITCHIE THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED!**

### At 50 Yards



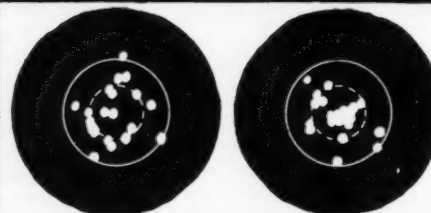
H. H. Jacobs shot a 10-X possible (shown at the left) to help him win the re-entry match 600 x 500 with 40X. To the right is a sample of Bill Schweitzer's handiwork—a 9X shot during the Eastern Team Championship. "VEEZ 73!"

### At 50 Meters



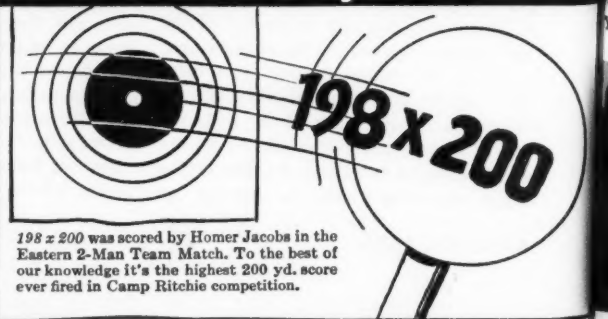
More of Mr. Jacob's doings with "VEEZ 73." The 50 meter possible on the left helped him capture the re-entry. At the right, a possible shot by him during the 50-meter match.

### At 100 Yards



Bill Schweitzer made the 20 shot possible on the left during the Camp Perry Special when he tied for 1st (outranked in final scoring). Right—his 15X 20-shot possible that won the 100 Yard Iron Sight Match.

### At 200 Yards



198 x 200 was scored by Homer Jacobs in the Eastern 2-Man Team Match. To the best of our knowledge it's the highest 200 yd. score ever fired in Camp Ritchie competition.



AUGUST, 1936

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

# WITH TARGETS AT RITCHIE

**Bill Schweitzer takes 100-Yard Iron Sight and ties for first in Camp Perry Special!**

**A. J. Thill and T. G. Arnold Capture Eastern Two-Man Team — Eric Johnson and E. N. Moor close second!**

**George Sheldon ties score in Palma Individual**

CAMP RITCHIE, Md.—The dry-lubricated Palma Match\* "VEEZ 73" was through with flying colors at the Eastern Small Bore Championship. Typical of its consistently accurate performance was the fine record Bill Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J., who scored 1797 x 1800 through all of 50 and 100 yard events. Schweitzer won the 100 Yard Iron Sight and for first (400 x 400—26x) in the Camp Perry Special but was out-ranked. He placed second in the 100 Yard Any Sight with 199 x 200 and 50 Meter Match with 396 x 400. In the Dewar Two Man Team match teamed up with another "VEEZ 73" user, J. C. Lippencott, Jr., and team took second with 792 x 800.

George Sheldon scored 225 x 225 with 38 X's in the Palma Individual Match... a tie with the winner. He was outranked in the final standing, but he can certainly feel proud of his splendid shooting.

Shooting "VEEZ 73" the team of A. J. Thill and T. G. Arnold came flying in with a 783 to win the Eastern Two Man Team Match. Eric Johnson, of barrel-building fame, and E. N. Moor took second with 782. Johnson did well in the 50 Yard Individual, too, placing third with 195X.

### HOMER JACOBS SETS 200 YARD RECORD

H. Jacobs, besides shooting sixteen possibles at 50 yards during the matches, scored a 198 at 200 yards in the Eastern Two Man Team Match... to the best of our knowledge the highest 200 yard score ever in competition at Camp Ritchie. In the 50 Yard Individual, the 100 Yard Re-Entry and the 50 Meter

Re-Entry. Incidentally, the first four places in the 50 Yard Individual were taken by "VEEZ 73" shooters, W. T. Bryan was second, Eric Johnson, third, and E. N. Moor, fourth.

Howard D. Clark scored 192 x 200 to win the first place medal in the Long Range Individual B & C Match. Second place went to A. Fakelman, who also relied on "VEEZ 73."

These spectacular wins show why rifle men are swinging to Palma Match "VEEZ 73"—the most accurate and consistent small-bore ammunition made. If you are going to Camp Perry or any of the other big shoots, be wise and get sighted in with "VEEZ 73" now!

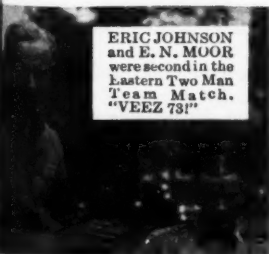


(above) HOMER JACOBS was one of Camp Ritchie's shooting stars, scoring 18 possibles at 50 yards. His 198 x 200 at 200 yards was something to write home about, too. "VEEZ 73!"

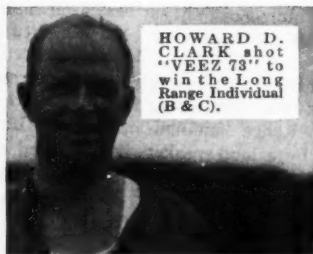
(left) BILL SCHWEITZER, among other things, scored 1797 x 1800—covering all 50 and 100 yard events. "VEEZ 73!"



A. J. THILL and T. G. ARNOLD kept their Palma Match "VEEZ 73" right in the groove to win the Eastern Two-Man Team Match with a score of 783.



ERIC JOHNSON and E. N. MOOR were second in the Eastern Two Man Team Match. "VEEZ 73!"



HOWARD D. CLARK shot "VEEZ 73" to win the Long Range Individual (B & C).

\*PALMA MATCH, KLEANBORE and KLEANKOTE are trademarks of Remington Arms Company, Inc.



THE 150-YARD STAGE OF THE PALMA TEAM MATCH

## Ritchie—The Small-Bore Vacationland

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD

**C**AMP RITCHIE will hereafter be the criterion by which all other small-bore ranges, including Camp Perry, will subconsciously be judged.

Incidental to the Fifteenth Eastern Small-Bore Championships held there last month, Maj. Gen. M. A. Reckord, the Executive Officer, and his staff staged a demonstration of range operation which left very little to be desired; and this in spite of the fact that the range still has a few raw spots,—which, however, will all be eradicated within the next few months.

An example of how they did things at Ritchie this year,—and there were many more less spectacular, occurred on the night before the shooting started. It was found that one of the firing lines needed the following morning was still raw clay. But General Reckord merely said "Don't worry," and when the first relay went on the line at 8 a. m. the firing points overnight had apparently grown a thick and springy sod.

Half a thousand shooters swarmed upon the range July 1st, fell immediately without hitch or confusion into competition

routine, and when the last of the exceptionally consistent high scores was chalked up four days later, there had been no serious interruptions, postponements, or complaints.

Such a record is a boost for both range and personnel. These championship contenders are an exacting lot, not at all backward in registering kicks, inasmuch as they don't travel on Government funds, but bear all their own expenses.

This Camp of the Maryland National Guard, in its forested mountain bowl, with its score of permanent stone buildings and paved roads along the margin of twin lakes, is topographically the finest small-bore range site in the country. And, like a National Park in miniature, its natural beauties permit of swimming, boating, horseback riding, and similar other sports; so that it is not hard to visualize it in the near future not only as a pattern range, but as the small-bore shooters' vacationland.

Against this background, firing lines to accommodate relays of 100 contestants have been constructed. Range communication is accomplished by a loud-speaker

system. Double targets clipped to easily-manipulated frames on the shorter ranges, and sash targets at the long range, reduce the competition machinery to a minimum, move the firing schedule rapidly, and simplify statistical detail.

There were several innovations in this year's matches. Not only was the target system for the short ranges new—each frame carrying a triple-bull target, the top for sighters and the records below, but for the first time in many years the A, B, and C classification of shooters in the award of prizes was abandoned.

The weather during this Fifteenth Annual gathering of the Eastern Association was generally kind to the Ritchie shooters; such showers as fell coming before, between, or after the matches.

During the first day, given over to entry events, the pit and runner service was a bit ragged due to that old handicap, the necessity of training a new personnel while competitions are actually in progress; and the boys this year were cub hillbillies from nearby mountain communities. But under the direction of the hand-picked crew of N. R. A. range offi-



THE 200-YARD STAGE OF THE PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

cers, headed by Capt. M. L. Shively, U.S.M.C. (and he did a thorough job), the wrinkles were soon ironed out.

Of course while almost everyone who watched the new target system work approves of it, there was one shooter who just wouldn't admit that the improved framing makes easy the detection of shots fired on the wrong target. Inasmuch as his contention involved his standing in a match, he caused considerable commotion trying to prove his point, but was unsuccessful partly because he became hopelessly enmeshed in a maze of calculations after he had fired from a dozen different angles on the range and still couldn't make his rifle loop a bullet around a range peg, which had been the crux of the argument in the first place.

While this assault on the three-bull target was in progress the new system resulted in speeding-up the shooting, and the preliminary squadded matches,—the Individual, the Two-Man Team, the Camp Perry Special, and the Junior Championship started on schedule.

Observing the field entered in these events it was apparent that while the Old Masters, regardless of geographic limits (some having come from the Far West), were out in force, some twenty-five per cent of the shooters were unblooded in big league marksmanship. It was also evident that the Ritchie Match would be preponderantly a man's meeting, with a minimum of women shooters.

A look along the firing lines since Camp

Perry last year has indicated that the weather-wise in small-bore shooting are gradually adopting a common standardization in range equipment. This was borne out at Ritchie. Time was when any variety of single-shot might be found on the rifle forks behind the line. Today most shooters prefer the bolt-action, many of course specially barreled, with here and there a Martini. And when a shooter has a rifle as handsomely finished as Homer Jacob's B. S. A., he is not out of place in any company.

And so the matches got into full swing in deadly earnest on July 2d, and from then on was fast company. Yet we had our lighter moments,—for example, watching the Texas Twins,—Thurman Randle, native, and Frank Kahrs, adopted, teeter about the firing line in red-topped cow-hand boots and ten-gallon Stetsons. Both seem equally at home on rifle range or cow range, but on the first morning of the shoot Frank's boots done him wrong by skidding and, so to speak, unhorsing him in the middle of the clubhouse dining room. We listened to the strains of "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You," and "Maryland, My Maryland," as the music swept in great volume over the range just after firing had ceased the second day, to discover later that the really fine music had humble origin—from a harmonica which Thurman Randle had been playing over the loud-speaker system.

We noted the arrival of some of the Fenmore boys on the firing line, to shoot

while clad only in bathing suits; and also noted next day that the swim togs had been abandoned and that Bill Schweitzer and his pals shot thereafter from the shade of a gaudy lawn umbrella. Then there was the bewildered expression on the face of the little hillbilly target boy who dropped a lighted cigarette butt down a supposedly defunct Roman Candle, and sent a smoke screen over the firing line.

Several thousand rounds of ammunition and half a dozen bottles of beer had been piled around Eric Johnson as he was about to fire the Swiss Miss-and-Out event. But "Love's labor lost," for Eric—and a lot of others—didn't burn very much powder in that event.

Then there were the five o'clock "teas" in Frank Kahrs' tent, with Fred Moulton pouring. And after you've seen Fred clad only in bathing trunks simultaneously shaking a wicked cocktail and his own anatomy, Sally Rand will forever appear a hopeless paralytic.

Tom Davis haunted the firing line trying with difficulty to give out prize money and medals. I wonder if Tom ever got rid of the \$400 in small silver that was causing him so much concern.

Two old-timers misunderstood the change in classification rules, and after the B and C match had been fired suddenly discovered that they had been taking candy from kiddies.

Sam Moore, usually the life of the Ritchie Matches, was very much on the



line, but for once so grim and silent a man as to disturb his friends; until one morning without warning he produced from a small mahogany box the cause of the corrugations on his brow—a new extension receiver sight!

Moore's new sight is worth a story to itself, and no doubt it will be described in detail later. Until that time it must suffice to say that it is of telescope height and dovetailed so that a wide latitude is permitted in moving it toward or away from the eye. It has easily-fixed zero adjustments for the basic ranges of 50, 100, and 200 yards, and from these points further corrections for elevation and windage are made by micrometer screws.

When Sam Moore and one of his cronies—also an old Edison man—undertook to build a sight the underlying thought was not so much a radical departure from approved existing extension types as it was the achievement of the ultimate in precision. To determine the fineness of tolerance necessary to eliminate even the small amount of mechanical error in the best types of commercial sight, Moore and his friend conducted a long series of experiments, projecting and enlarging to measurable size the graduation and consequent corrections of sights now on the market. From this data they decided to build this new sight as closely to mechanical precision as possible, and the one existing sight complies with this standard.

Because of the infinitesimal tolerances employed, it is unlikely that the Moore sight will be used on anything but very special jobs, although Moore says they could be produced and sold at something less than the cost of a good telescope sight. But let's go back on the range again, and look at the bulletin board at the end of the first day's shooting.

During both Wednesday and Thursday, weather conditions, while not perfect, had not put too great a strain on seasoned shots; and in the 50-yard Individual, fired late on the first day, the dropping of one point put the luckless shooter below 18th place. This event was taken by Homer Jacobs with a perfect score and 17 X's,

with W. T. Bryan, of Roslyn, Pennsylvania, and Eric Johnson, of Hamden, Connecticut, runners-up with 16 and 15 X's respectively.

The following morning in the short-range stage of the Eastern Individual, which was also considered a separate match and was won by D. Carlson, Quin-nipiac, with a score of 100 and 9 X's, one point down was good for no better than 39th place. The runners-up were Schweitzer of the Fenmore Club, and L. M. Temple of Outers Club,—second place being taken on 9 X's and third on 8 X's.

Increased distance and a troublesome wind lowered the average scores a bit in the 100-yard stage of the Eastern Individual. Still, the first eight competitors

match being taken by the only perfect score which was recorded, shot by Lacey of Quin-nipiac.

The aggregate of these three-stage matches, counting for The Eastern Individual Championship, gave the event to R. D. Lambert, Bear Rock Club, on a total of 298, outranking Schweitzer of the Fenmore Club. George Sittler of Bear Rock finished third on 297.

These exceptionally high scores at Ritchie, following as they do other close scores recorded in recent meetings, is making for a situation similar to that which several years ago caused the adoption of the V-ring target for Service rifle matches and the X-ring for the small-bore. As yet the situation is not really acute,

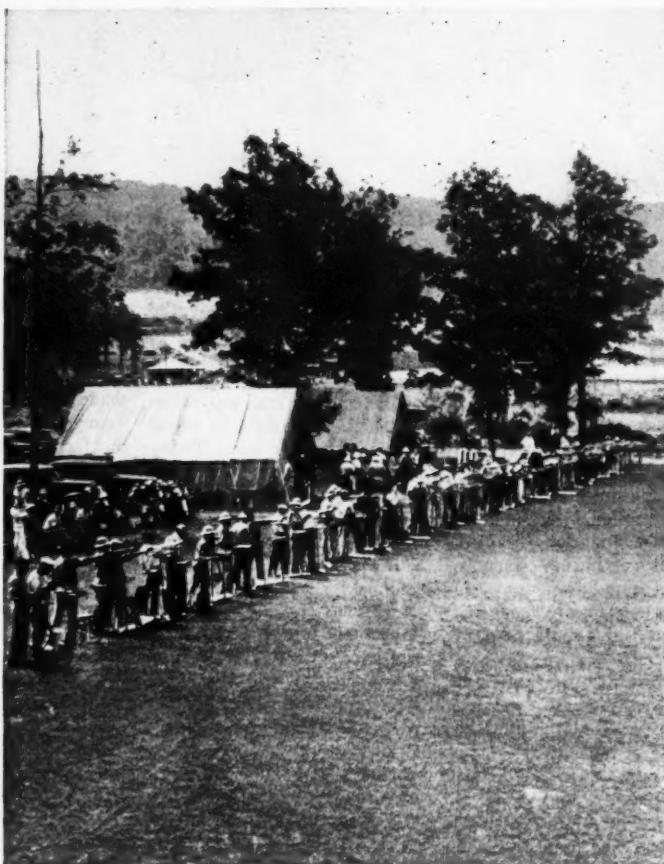
but if scores continue to grow in ratio as they have in the past, it will not be long before drastic steps to spread out the field will again be in order.

Increase in the small-bore ranges is considered inadvisable since all permanent ranges have been laid out for the present distances; and even if that were not so it would take away one of the small-bore game's best drawing cards—the fact that it is usually possible to find a range up to—but seldom beyond—200 yards near settled communities.

Some of the more military minded of the marksmanship messiahs suggest the inclusion of off-hand, kneeling, or sitting stages in the small-bore programs. This of course would cause greater bullet dispersion. It is likely, however, that when and if this need arises the precision of shooter, rifle, and ammunition will be compensated by further limitations of the cone of dispersion; and it seems likely that this will be accomplished by the

adoption of a target similar in ring count to the Continental Decimal.

Thirty-four pairs of shooters entered the Eastern Two-Man Team Match at 100 and 200 yards, which was won by A. J. Thill (389) and T. G. Arnold (394)—both of the National Capital Rifle Club—on a team total of 783, with Eric Johnson, Hamden, Connecticut, and E. N. Moor, of Detroit, second on 782, and the



THE 50-YARD SLOW FIRE PISTOL MATCH

had perfect scores and were ranked by their total X's; and Roger de Baun and J. D. Lippencott, Jr., each having 7 X's, tied for first place. In the shoot-off de Baun won. But behind the first 8 places there were 19 competitors with scores of 99, who also had to be sorted out by X's.

In the 200-yard stage, for a change, it was unnecessary to resort to X's, this

Fenmore Team of Samsøe and Schweitzer third on 780.

The Camp Perry Special, which gives the winner a trip to the National Matches and which from now on will award a permanent trophy—the gift of E. N. Moor of Detroit, always draws a field of the best shots. Consequently the X-ring was again called upon to arbitrate, three of the contestants having made the possible score of 400, on 20 shots each at 50 and 100 yards. This is the first time since its inception in 1923 at Sea Girt that any of the shooters who have fired in this event have “gone clean.” For the past two years, with equally as skilled a field, the winning score has been 399.

Those three splendid shots,—Israelson, Schweitzer, and Carlson, finished at the head of the list in the order named, the results having been decided by the greatest number of X's at the longest range, the winner having 13, Schweitzer 11, and Carlson 10.

The Eastern Junior Championship which followed was won by G. H. Doewry, a protege of Col. “Towny” Whelen who brought him to Ritchie. His score was 197 X 200. This youngster practically cut his teeth on bullets. He was born at Frankford Arsenal and spent most of his childhood at Springfield, Benning, and other shooting camps.

**BELOW:**  
JACK LACY OF NEW HAVEN  
SHOOTING IN THE PALMA  
INDIVIDUAL



On the third day of the Ritchie matches the shooters who had until this time been confronted with the usual but not overly difficult conditions attending small-bore competitions, were treated to something extra special in the way of windage problems. The Ritchie range, surrounded as it is on three sides by the Blue Ridge Mountains, seems at times to be visited by rather freakish air currents. It does not always follow that the wind direction

and velocity parallel to the firing line also prevails at the butts. It is the opinion of some veteran small-bore shots that .22-caliber windage problems are more difficult than those of the .30 caliber, due to the greater velocity of the Service load and the greater weight of the bullet. Others think that the difference, if any, is negligible. And there are several old-timers who believe that windage upsets would not prove quite so puzzling if the small-bore shooters as a class would keep score books, plot their shots, meticulously note windage corrections, and bear such data always in mind as the veteran Service shots are wont to do.

Whether or not this last point is pertinent, the fact remains that comparatively



**ABOVE:**  
“DOC” PROUDMAN COACHING THE  
OUTERS CLUB TEAM IN THE EASTERN  
SHORT RANGE TEAM MATCH

this tie found the Outers in second and the Wilkes-Barre boys in third place.

This year's Eastern Team Championship score of 1183 is a record for the event, the highest score heretofore having been 1174 made last year by the Outers Club.

The third day's shooting wound up with the 100-yard Individual Match, in which Carlson of Quinipiac won on a perfect score, Schweitzer of Fenmore, with 199, and Bryan of Frankford, with 198, taking second and third.

The big team event of the meeting,—the Palma Small-Bore, drawing teams from ten organizations, opened the July 4th shooting after a night of heavy rain, and although the skies were clear, the wind was so unpredictable that on only three other occasions during the life of the match has it been won with a score lower than this year's total of 885. And while under better wind conditions and on the same range sixteen competitors in the preceding Individual made possible, not a man of the forty picked shots en-

few of the small-bore clan at Perry, St. Petersburg, Ritchie, or any of the other fast-company meetings are seen on the range with score books.

Be all this as it may, the wind conditions were definitely reflected in the Small-Bore Spencer, the highest score being 196 X 200 with 8 X's, made by W. H. Oakey, Jr., with Thurman Randle second and C. F. Black third, on similar totals but with fewer X's.

tered for this event managed to keep all bullets inside the 10-ring, the high Individual score being a 224, by Lippencott of the Fenmore outfit. The Quinapiac shooters were easy winners in this event, and the Fenmore Rifle Club and the Outers fought it out for second and third places, with respective scores of 879 and 876.

Just about all the seasoned shots in camp lined up for the Swiss Match,—the miss-and-out event at 200 yards, which opens the way for long runs of bullseyes. It was in this event in 1934 that Thurman Randle of Dallas hung up his magnificent record of 196 bulls. And last year, also at Ritchie, C. F. Rider of New Kensington, Pa., won the match with 128 bulls.

But what a different story this year. All set to possibly see even Randle's record broken, the large gallery was treated not only to a miss-and-out event, but almost a shoot-and-out anti-climax, as the tricky wind flipped man after man out of the 10-ring.

Rider, last year's winner, played the slow game of trying to outwait the wind, and this succeeded for 14 consecutive tens. But on the 15th shot the contestant, having been cautioned that the allotted time was running out, was blown out of the black. However, his 14 bulls were sufficient to take the event, on the shortest run recorded since this match was first fired at Sea Girt twelve years ago.

It is perhaps just as well that the 400 Club accepts its members only from those riflemen who make perfect Dewar scores at Camp Perry, for among the seventy shooters paired in the Dewar Two-Man Team Match, there were none who made this coveted grade. The wind jinx continued to cavort, and it speaks mighty well for the skill of those few who came clean through the 200-yard stage. The Dewar Two-Man was taken by Clarence Held and R. D. Lambert—both of the Bear Rock Rifle Club—on 793 points, which was the same score made by Lippencott and Schweitzer of Fenmore in winning the event in 1935. Lippencott and Schweitzer this year finished second with 792, and Sam Tekulsky and Samsøe of Fenmore made third place with 791 points.

The Long Range Individual Match for Class B and C shooters brought out 53 entrants, which is as good an indication as any of the percentage of new blood brought into the game at Ritchie, since the entrance requirements preclude the participation of veteran shots.

With the wind still setting problems which most of the shooters could not solve, H. Clark won the event on 192 points, with A. Fakelman second—191, and L. Herrington third—190.

The Ritchie meeting closed Sunday, July 5th, with the shooting of the 50-yard Dewar Individual, the 100-yard Dewar

Individual (these also restricted to B and C shooters), the 50-Meter Match, and the 100-yard Metallic Sight Individual Match.

In the Dewar Individual Matches for B and C shooters there again were no possible scores, which really wasn't very surprising, although the score of 395 made by G. W. Newhard in winning the event compared very favorably with many of the higher scores made in the unrestricted Dewar Two-Man Team Match. G. H. Fried was second with 394, and W. Bophry third with 393.

All of the old-timers were out again for the closing numbers on the program: the 50-Meter Match and the 100-yard Iron-Sight Match. The 50-Meter event was taken by G. W. Newhard on a total of 397, with Schweitzer in second on 396 points and W. H. Shanessy third with a score of 395. Schweitzer of the Fenmore Club took the metallic sight competition on a perfect score, over A. B. Salkeld of Indiana, Pennsylvania, with 199, and G. F. Rider third on the same total.

The Individual Grand Aggregate, awarded on the total scores made in the Camp Perry, the Eastern Individual, the Individual Palma, and the Spencer Matches—a total of 1125 points, was won by R. D. Lambert with a score of 1113, with D. Carlson second and W. J. Summerall third, each with 1107 points.

The entrants in the small-bore competitions were loud in praise of the manner in which the matches had been conducted. The credit for this goes largely to General Reckord who took a personal interest in seeing that nothing which would make for snappy range operation and prompt bulletins of the results was overlooked. In this the General had the full cooperation of a staff of experts in staging small-bore shoots, including Frank Kahrs as Assistant Executive Officer, Captain Shively, U.S.M.C., and C. B. Lister actually in charge of the ranges. Tom Davis was in the Finance Office, with Henry Marsh, R. H. McGarity, Francis Dugan, William Runde, and E. B. Smelter on the difficult statistical job. Lew Weldin was also on hand, and according to rumor was doing his usual quiet but efficient job in the Range House. He did, however, appear in public during the evening, when the bridge table assembled at the club house.

So well were the shooters pleased that at the conclusion of the matches they formally requested General Reckord to use his influence to see that the same staff and range personnel are returned for next year's meeting.

While the small-bore clan were running off their matches, a select company of handgunners staged a snappy series of competitions on a pistol range freshly gouged out of the mountains on the opposite shore of the twin lakes. The pistol matches were in charge of that grand old

handgunner H. L. Harker, who has been an active pistolier for nobody knows how many years. Lieut. H. W. Baldwin, New Jersey State Police, was Chief Range Officer, while Gene Mitchell looked after the statistical work. With a veteran instructor like Major Harker on the job the matches moved along snappily, and all of the eighty-odd competitors got in all the shooting they desired.

Elliott Jones came all the way from California, but somehow he didn't seem quite as carefree as he did last March in Florida; however, when he teamed up with Frank Wyman of Tampa for the Two-Man event it was evident that he hadn't left any of his skill at home, these two winning the event with 578 points, with Overbaugh and Herron second with 575, and Howard and Hind third with 573. In case you don't recognize the name offhand, Hind is Capt. "Sid" Hind of the Infantry, known to all the old-time National Match pistoliers.

Under the guerdon of the Blue Ridge Cadets, Elliott Jones, H. W. Amundsen of New Jersey, Joe Rivers of Connecticut, and R. W. Scott, took the Civilian Slow-Fire Team Match with 733 points,—30 better than the team representing the D. & H. Railroad, the nearest runner-up.

But the D. & H. boys redeemed themselves in the .45-caliber Team Match with a score of 1088, five points higher than "The Gadget Hounds,"—another team christened for the occasion and on which genial Charlie Hopkins, Frank Wyman, Amundsen, and Scott were shooting. This match also attracted teams from the Baltimore Police, the United States Coast Guard, and the 110th Field Artillery.

Ray Bracken of Ohio, who is no tyro at the game, took the .22-caliber Individual Slow Fire with 190; Overbaugh, D. & H. R. R., the .38 Slow Fire with 185; Elliott Jones the .22-caliber Timed Fire with 197; Overbaugh the .22-caliber Rapid Fire with 195 and the .38-caliber Time Fire also with 195, while the .38-caliber Rapid Fire Match was won by J. R. Herron, D. & H. R. R., on 193 points.

The .22-caliber Individual National Match, with a field of 46, included most of the best shots on the ground. The winning total of 283 was made by A. M. Springer, with Maxwell of the Baltimore Police second with 282, and W. P. Richards third with 282.

The same total as in the .22-caliber event—283—won the National Individual .38 event. This score was made by H. J. Russ of the R. A. C., with Overbaugh 281 and S. Richmond 280, for third.

Overbaugh showed himself to be among the most consistent of the high scorers on the line, and won the Grand Aggregate with a total of 1189 points.

(Continued on page 32)





THE .45-70 GREIFELT

## Why Not a Double Rifle?

By JOHN H. HALLIBURTON

**S**INCE early boyhood the double-barreled rifle has held a certain fascination for me. This is partly due no doubt to the fact that the double rifle has always been inseparably linked in my mind with African hunting—the ultimate in my ambitions.

Upon graduating from the single-shot .22 class of rifles, and looking around for more formidable arms, it was soon discovered that the double rifle was available only in the super-high-powered English and Continental calibers, and at prices ranging from \$500.00 to \$1500.00. Anyone who has ever handled one of these young cannons can readily understand why a gun bearer is imperative where they are used.

The double rifle was therefore forgotten, as I gradually began to acquire and use various lever and bolt-action rifles better adapted to my pocketbook and better suited to my needs. "Forgotten" is really not the word, for my interest in the double never died. Rather, my ownership of one was indefinitely postponed.

Some time ago my interest was revived by the announcement in *THE RIFLEMAN* that the Winchester Company would accept orders for rifles built on the frame of their famous model 21 double shotgun. A visit was made to New Haven, and my hopes were again squelched when I was informed that only one of these rifles had been made, in .405 caliber. This rifle, I was told, had cost much more to produce

than had been expected, and the Company was not sure whether or not they cared to continue the thing.

But a short time later my search was rewarded, and a beautiful little rifle such as I had long desired was located. This rifle, while not exactly what I would have deliberately ordered, was nevertheless very near to it. Except for caliber, and possibly sights, it was just about right. It was a Greifelt, with 26-inch barrels, automatic ejectors, and beautiful finely-checked stock and fore-end with buffalo-horn inlays. It was chambered for the good old .45-70 cartridge, and weighed 9 pounds 8 ounces. The sighting equipment consisted of ramp front sight with medium gold bead, and open rear sight on rib with two folding leaves. The frame carried reinforcing pieces on each side which partially encased the breech ends of the barrels. It had the Anson and Deeley type of action, with cross bolt and two locking lugs. The triggers could be used as either plain or set. The rifle was new and in perfect condition.

Had it been my privilege to select the caliber this would not have been .45-70. Two other .45-70 rifles which I have owned, however, have proven to be anything but antiques, especially with the Winchester High Velocity load with 300-grain bullet. This cartridge has a muzzle velocity of 1885 foot-seconds, and a muzzle energy of 2365 foot-pounds. The mid-range trajectory height at 100 yards

is only 1.5 inches, or .5 inch more than that of the .405.

In spite of the fact that I have owned and used many different kinds and types of rifles, ranging from single-shots to automatics, and from .22 short to .50-110, I began to learn something about rifles from the first day I took this double out on the range to try it out. By a mere coincidence it is stocked very much the same as my shotguns, the stock being slightly shorter and having a little more drop. The rifle is perfectly balanced and mounts as easily as one's favorite upland or skeet gun. True, it is a little heavy, but I do not object to a little weight provided it is distributed properly. What is more important, the instant the rifle reaches my shoulder it is perfectly aligned and ready for business. In fact, I honestly believe that an occasional skeet target could be broken at station 8 with it, and I have never shot another rifle that I have felt the same way about. I would try it, were the local skeet club located in a less thickly populated area.

The result of my experience with this rifle has led me to believe that the double-barrel rifle is better suited for quick off-hand shots at either standing or running game than is any other type. It is true that you have only two shots, but it is generally agreed that two well-placed shots are more effective than a barrage laid down haphazard by an automatic or fast lever-action. In heavy wooded or



A CLOSE-UP OF THE BREECH

swamp country, about two shots are all that are possible before the quarry disappears, and with the double you have a rifle with which the second shot can be gotten in more quickly than with any other type, the automatic not excepted.

Upon first acquiring this rifle I was less pleased with the sights than with any other one thing about it, as I considered all open sights as being obsolete. However, after using it for some time I have reached the conclusion that for my type of hunting, at least, the sights are perfectly adequate. They show up well in the poor light that is often encountered in heavy woods or swamp areas, and when one becomes familiar with a rifle of this type he can use it effectively at short range without being conscious of the sights, much in the same way a finished scatter-gun performer uses an upland gun in cover.

An example will illustrate this. One day I was walking over a high prairie deep in the Everglades, carrying the gun at a ready position for I was expecting game to appear at any moment. Upon rounding the edge of a cabbage palm and palmetto hummock my progress was suddenly challenged by the spine-chilling buzz of a six or seven-foot diamondback rattler directly in my path. Instinctively the gun flew to my shoulder and the 300-grain bullet dispatched the reptile as effectively as if I had shoved a stick of dynamite down his throat, and set it off. In this instance I was not conscious of aiming, or even of shooting. It was merely a case of snap-shooting with a properly-balanced, well-fitting gun. With my 54 I should probably have missed altogether.

These superior handling and mounting qualities are not the only advantages possessed by the double rifle. There is that of reliability or dependability. The double rifle is in reality two single-shot rifles mounted together on one stock. In case of a defective cartridge, broken firing pin, etc. you still have another shot ready instantly. In this country it may not be a matter of life and death, though it may spell the difference between a trophy lost and one secured.

After using this type of rifle for some time, and getting acquainted with its characteristics, I feel that it is far superior to any other for certain kinds of work. It is a gun that has been greatly neglected, if not completely ignored, in this country, and one that merits careful consideration by the arms manufacturers. I cannot but believe that anyone having need for a rifle for use in cover at medium ranges would prefer this type to all others, once he had used it. It is the last word in a rifle for quick offhand shooting.

There are large sections in this country, particularly in the South, where the use of the rifle for deer hunting is taboo, and for me this wipes out a large part of the thrill and pleasure derived from this grand sport. The traditional excuses given are that the nature of the country does not afford adequate sight of the game to justify the use of a rifle, and that the danger involved in its use in flat country is prohibitive. I have done my share of shotgun deer hunting in various sections of the South, and it must be admitted that there is something to the first excuse. As for the second, that is a lot of "hooyey!" Practically all deer hunting in the regions mentioned is done in sections far more remote and less thickly populated than is the deer country of the North, East, and parts of the West. The heavy cover will

for their use. If, on the other hand, you place in their hands a rifle that looks like a shotgun, feels like a shotgun, and handles like a shotgun, you get an entirely different reaction. This has been tried with several of the most dyed-in-the-wool shotgun users of my acquaintance. Ordinarily these men would look upon a rifle with disdain, but upon being shown the double rifle they immediately display great interest. They handle it, throw it up and swing it, and almost to a man declare: "Say, I believe I could shoot that gun!" And they could, and would if such a gun were available to them.

I swore off the shotgun for deer some time ago on a hunt in Mississippi. I had been placed on a stand bordering a small lake at a point where tracks indicated that deer had been crossing the lake frequently.

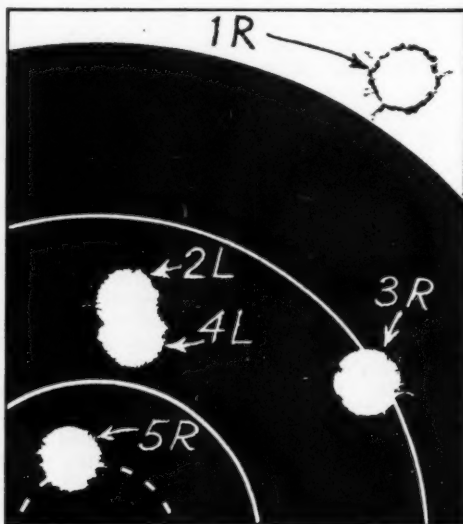
The lake was one of those horseshoe type, having formerly been the bed of the Mississippi. It was made a lake when the great river cut across one of its bends in changing its course. This left a semicircular island entirely surrounded by water except for a marsh at each end of the lake, where the old river bed had filled in. It was this island that was to be hunted. It was known to be full of deer, and no one had been on it during the year. We were hunting with hounds as is necessary in parts of the South. The dogs were to be released on the south end of the island, from which point they would work north. We hunters were so placed as to get a shot as the deer entered the swamp or swam the lake to the mainland.

The shoreline at my stand consisted of a small sandy beach about 10 yards wide extending from the woods out to a mud flat some 30 yards wide between the sand and the water beyond. Shortly after the dogs were released two does

emerged from the woods and entered the lake very close to my stand. I noticed that the mud seemed very soft and deep, as the deer floundered considerably in crossing it. A few seconds later a small buck made his appearance below me about 80 yards. He had hardly reached the center of the lake before a good-sized buck came into view about the same distance above me. Both were too far away to trust the smooth-bore.

Soon the dogs were heard approaching, and a handsome stag with spreading antlers stepped out from the woods onto the sand strip. He stopped and turned to look back in the direction of the dogs, as if pitying their feeble efforts to overtake him. How I wished for a rifle as I admired him from my stand, 120 yards away! Soon he turned and entered the mud. I could stand it no longer. Leaving

(Continued on page 32)



IN THIS 100-YARD TARGET (EXACT SIZE) THE FIVE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM THE RIGHT AND LEFT BARRELS ALTERNATELY

stop a bullet of any caliber before it has traveled far, while any man who has heard ricocheting buck shot whining around him in the woods will not consider these so harmless. The modern buck-shot load contains several heavy lead slugs driven at considerable velocity, and these are far harder to control than one well-directed rifle bullet. If the average gun is patterned with buck shot at 60 yards or over it will be a mystery to the owner how he ever kills any deer with it.

Having known many of the shotgun deer hunters, and having been one myself over a period of years, I have decided that the real reason for the use of the scatter gun is that it is the only gun these people feel confident to use. Most of these sportsmen were raised with a shotgun, and very few have ever used a rifle. They therefore have no confidence in the latter, and insist that the shotgun is necessary

# Revamping the Stevens No. 44

By OTTO A. WAGNER

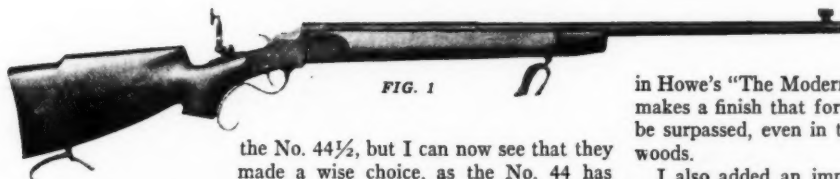


FIG. 1

MUCH praise has been heaped upon the Stevens No. 44½ Single Shot action, and justly so, but the old No. 44 seems to be mentioned only when it is necessary to say that it is not strong enough for the new high-pressure cartridges, which statement is of course correct. However, the No. 44 has virtues which deserve more mention than they receive, and I will say that it is the best single-shot action yet devised for the small-bore rim-fire cartridges, with special emphasis upon the .22 long rifle cartridge.

My reason for making this statement is based upon the type of breech block employed, which swings back and down in the opening motion, and up and forward in closing. This makes loading much easier, and it also makes this action best adapted to short chambering. With such chambering the bullet of the long rifle cartridge is forced into the rifling at least one band, which gives considerable of the same effect as the separate seating of bullets in breech-seating Schuetzen rifles.

I notice that the Winchester Model 52 rifle is chambered in this way, which feature is largely responsible for the accuracy of that arm. No doubt many rebuilt single-shot rifles are also chambered in this manner, and such actions as the Ballard, Winchester, Remington Hepburn, Sharps Borchardt, and Stevens No. 44½, as well as foreign-made actions including the Martini, Farquharson, and others, get by by sloping the upper edge of the face of the breech block.

But the old Stevens No. 44 has all of these actions beaten when it comes to seating, without mutilation, the long rifle cartridge in a short chamber. By short chamber I do not mean a chamber for the .22 short cartridge, but rather a chamber that is a bit too short to take the .22 long rifle cartridge without pressure. When Stevens brought out their Walnut Hill line of rifles I thought they had made a real mistake in using the No. 44 action instead of

the No. 44½, but I can now see that they made a wise choice, as the No. 44 has more than ample strength for these small cartridges, as well as everything the No. 44½ has in the way of lock speed and accuracy.

About a year ago at an auction sale I ran across an old wreck of a Stevens No. 44 in .32-40 caliber. In due course this rifle was knocked off to the highest bidder—who happened to be me—for the



FIG. 3

measly sum of twenty cents; and it looked like just about that much, too. It was rusty and neglected, with the stock hanging on like a chicken's head after the executioner has done a poor job. So I proudly took it home to hang on the wall in my collection of has-beens.

However, when I came to look it over I decided that it was not done for yet. Aside from being rusty, the action and barrel were still good, so I relined the barrel to .22 caliber, and reconditioned the action. I then restocked the rifle with curly maple, which I stained by a process given

in Howe's "The Modern Gunsmith." This makes a finish that for beauty can hardly be surpassed, even in the most expensive woods.

I also added an improvement which I had long had in mind and wished to try, in the way of a better stock fastening and better pistol grip. Some authorities have said that the receiver tangs of Stevens S. S. rifles could not be bent because they were of malleable iron, but as I had learned to bend and straighten malleable iron while working at the blacksmith trade, I could not understand why such a statement should be made. So I went to work, and with the help of an oxy-acetylene torch I bent the lower tang to accommodate a pistol grip of the same form as found on the latest type of one-piece bolt-action rifle stocks. I also bent the finger lever, and welded on an extension as shown in the pictures. These finger levers are of steel.

Next I made a steel forging and brazed it to the tangs, as shown in Figure 3. This forging carries a shank which extends back into the stock, as in the case of Winchester and other repeating shotguns, and Ballard, Martini, and other rifles; and provides for fastening the stock to the action by means of a through-bolt. Also, a screw passes through the end of the lower tang and is threaded into a steel bushing set into the end of the pistol grip; and this combination makes the stiffest stock fastening I have yet tested out.

My set-up for testing stocks for stiffness is shown in Figure 2. The rifle is mounted in a machine rest of my own design and make, the muzzle block being fastened to the barrel at the tip of the fore-end and the rifle resting at this point and at the toe of the stock. A dial indicator is placed under the trigger guard, and a ten-pound weight—which in this case consisted of ten pounds of bolt nuts, though a ten-pound sack of shot would be better—laid on the breech of the gun. The deflection is then read in thousandths of

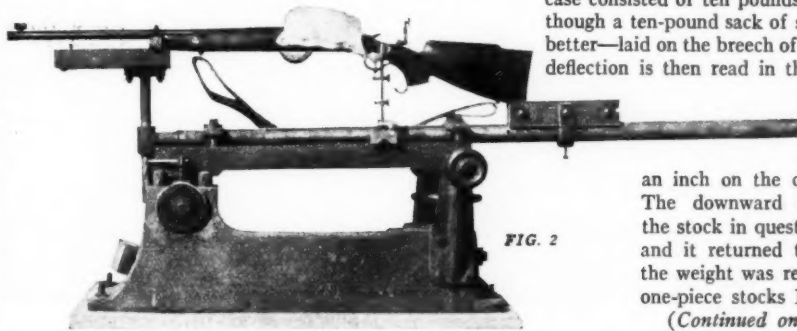


FIG. 2

an inch on the dial indicator. The downward deflection of the stock in question was .003, and it returned to zero when the weight was removed. The one-piece stocks I have tested  
(Continued on page 33)





## Five Coyotes in Forty Seconds

By BERNARD HAMM

**S**AY, Stranger, have you ever had the pleasure of sitting around the glowing campfire and listening to the hunting stories told by fellow campers? Well, anyway, I have a yarn in store for you.

The boys had had a hard day of it, without success as far as game shooting was concerned; they did, however, bring to camp an appetite that was nothing short of wonderful. Finally, after the dishes were washed we quietly seated ourselves around the campfire, and each person related his experiences of the day. They say that most men of the woods and hills have wonderful imaginations; and,—well, it was on into the evening before I was asked to relate my adventures.

I produced two snapshots from my inside coat pocket that told the story of an experience of some three years before, far better than words could have done. "Five coyotes in less than forty seconds!" the boys repeated in astonishment; "that has everything beat we have ever heard. Let's have it."

It was one of those bright, balmy October mornings so characteristic of Saskatchewan. The spirit of the wild called loudly, and as every hunter knows, there is something in the autumn air that gets into one's blood at times, and the only remedy is to go on a hunt.

While watering my horse at a nearby spring I noticed coyote tracks in the mud, and decided right then and there to go hunting. A final glance at the already sighted-in rifle, and I mounted my pony

and followed a draw southwest for about three miles. Away in the distance came the howling of a coyote, followed by another, and then another. Turning my horse in their direction I was able to approach to within 400 yards of two coyotes that were playing on a hillside. Their actions convinced me that there must be more coyotes in the vicinity. After about fifteen minutes of puppy play they disappeared over a ridge and into a draw. Crossing a little flat I was able to approach the draw from the east, unobserved because of low-growing bushes. Glancing through the shrubs I spied a coyote not more than 150 yards away. I aimed over a handy rock and pressed the trigger; and had the satisfaction of seeing the coyote drop in his tracks. Imagine my delight and surprise at seeing, across the draw, three excited coyotes milling around. The report of the shot echoing back and forth had puzzled them. Placing the picket of the 2½-power hunting scope on the shoulder of one of them, I put the last ounce of pressure on the trigger and knocked the coyote over cold without as much as a wiggle of his tail. I rattled in another shell and drew a bead on another coyote some 50 yards to the north on a little knoll. As I pressed the trigger the coyote collapsed, sliding head first into the brush. Not more than ten yards away stood the remaining coyote, facing me. The instant the recoil of the rifle thrust my shoulder back the coyote crumpled up. Still farther to the north stood the old mother of these coyotes. Just at this moment she half turned, offering a

broadside shot; and the .30-'06 bullet caught her fair and square amidships.

After the excitement was over my watch showed only 7:30. I found that I had one cartridge left in the magazine of my rifle, making five coyotes with five shells, and in less than forty seconds. While skinning the old female where she had fallen I happened to think of the camera I carried in a packsack slung over the saddle horn; so after about ten minutes of hard work I had the four coyotes in a convenient place for a picture, with the old mother's hide tied to the saddle. Two hours were spent in skinning the coyotes; then, upon looking up, I spied another coyote some 300 yards away on a high hill facing partly toward me. I had the rifle quite handy and placed the picket of the telescope four inches over his head. At the report four feet beat the air in an effort to ward off the sudden biting attack of the bullet that seemed to come from nowhere. It is at times like these that we learn to appreciate good honest Dominion ammunition, which required but one solid hit in each case.

Quite a few years ago two sportsmen in the wilds of British Columbia made a record of killing four grizzlies in thirty seconds, but as they were within a hundred feet of the first bear, and even closer to the last one besides having a very much larger target to shoot at, I think the five coyotes in less than forty seconds stand out as an even superior performance to theirs. Anyway, it is these thrilling experiences out in the hills that linger vividly in one's memory.



A VERY GOOD SHOOTING  
STANCE FOR FIRING THE  
SERVICE PISTOL

# Pistol Shooting for the Beginner

## Part IV: THE .45 GOVERNMENT AUTOMATIC

By CHARLES ASKINS, JR.

**I**N THE humble opinion of the writer no more difficult pistol exists than the .45 Automatic. As a target gun the weapon is quite capable of handing the shooter a National Championship in the morning, and 100th place in the afternoon. No shooter can truthfully call the .45 Automatic his friend, and expect the old brute never to play him false. Speaking from the standpoint of scores, the old gun is as treacherous as an Apache and as capricious as a school girl. I have seen the finest pistol shots in the country vary 30 points between scores with this pistol, for no apparent reason whatever. I do not believe the shooter is living who can say before he "goes to bat" what he will shoot with the Service pistol, and then deliver the goods.

Certainly no beginner should touch the .45 pistol until he has had a full year of competitive shooting with the .22 and .38 calibers. The .45 is extremely difficult to shoot, and it therefore behooves one to be an expert with the lighter calibers before essaying the big gun.

Before anyone begins firing the .45 Automatic he must make sure that he has an accurate weapon. The Service pistol is a very peculiar gun: one pistol will shoot like an Officers' Model, and the next will deliver groups you can't cover with a wagon sheet. This surprising difference between pistols is due to the fit of the barrel and slide, the slide and receiver, and other less important parts of the weapon.

Contrary to popular notion, it is not necessary to purchase a new .45 Auto. in order to possess a good gun. The writer has an old Automatic which he suspects was filched from the Navy at some time in the dim past, and the numbers on the gun obliterated. This pistol is a most satisfactory gun. The new .45 world record was established with it, which pretty well indicates that the weapon does not need to be a new model to perform satisfactorily.

The tyro anxious to shoot the .45 Auto. should buy a pistol that is in good shape, though not necessarily new. If the barrel

is not in absolutely perfect condition, order a new barrel immediately, specifying the National Match grade.

Now comes the job of making the gun perform satisfactorily. If you are not thoroughly familiar with automatic pistols it is best to send your weapon to the most competent .45 Automatic gunsmith in the country—J. D. Buchanan, 1280 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles. Ask him to make a target gun of your new pistol. For less than ten dollars Buchanan gave my pistol a rejuvenation and tune-up that sent my average sky-rocketing from 249 to 265 almost over night. Realizing that I was going to write this story on the .45 Service pistol, I have attempted for a long time to get the "low down" from Buchanan as to just what he does to the Automatic to make it perform like the .38 revolver; but "Buck" has remained very cagy on this point. Those things that he has discovered are trade secrets with him, and I quite appreciate the fact that they cannot be divulged. It is undeniable, however, that Buchanan does

understand how to add points to any .45 Government pistol. I believe he has a more intimate knowledge of the .45 Automatic than any other person in the country, and any shooter anxious to get the best possible scores out of his pistol should seriously consider the work done by Buchanan.

Hank Adams, National Pistol Champion, used a Buchanan gun in the .45 matches at Camp Perry last fall. Jake Engbrecht recently shot the phenomenal score of 289 with an Automatic checked by Buck. The writer uses a Buchanan gun. At the National Mid-Winter Matches at Tampa, Florida, the first five places were annexed with pistols all of which had been through the shop on Sunset Boulevard. The prevailing notion that Mr. Buchanan inserts parts in the Service pistol which are not allowed in the National Matches is all a mistake. The extra points built into the weapons are put there by a very careful fitting of the working parts, and in no other manner.

In checking a .45 Auto. to see if it is an accurate gun, the shooter should first begin with the barrel. The barrel should be new and of the National Match grade. Dismount the pistol and place the barrel and barrel bushing in the slide. With the first finger on the muzzle end of the barrel and the thumb on the link lug, work the barrel backward and forward. If there is even the slightest bit of play between the grooves in the slide and the lugs on the top of the barrel, the pistol will be bound to shoot extremely large groups. The fit between barrel and slide, in the grooves, must be well-nigh perfect. When this test is made with the ordinary .45 Auto. the barrel will rattle a merry little tune. This is most undesirable and must be eliminated. The second check is to observe the fit between barrel and barrel bushing. The barrel bushing is the sole forward support of the barrel, so the importance of this part may be readily perceived. The bushing should fit the barrel quite snugly but without binding. The fit of the bushing in the slide should also be tight.

With the barrel locked in the slide, hold the assembled slide up to the light and look through the ejector opening in the slide. The end of the barrel should fit tightly against the face of the breech block. A small ribbon of light here indicates a poor fit, with consequent inaccuracy.

The next point to be considered in our test for an accurate pistol is a thorough check on the barrel link, barrel link lug, and slide stop. We shall first discuss the barrel link. This link is of considerable importance because it is the "anchor" which locks the barrel to the receiver. Links often vary slightly in size. Some have the two holes the minimum distance

apart, while others have the holes the maximum distance apart. Still others have holes which vary in diameter, some large and some small. A further cause of trouble is the oftentimes varying size of the hole through the link lug on the underside of the barrel. On some guns the two ears on the lug will be of slightly different shape or roughly machined, causing a poor fit between the link and the lug. The slide stop pin which passes through the receiver and then through the link may also be turned a trifle larger or a bit too small, and the slide stop hole in the receiver may be oversize or possibly a wee bit off center.

So you see it is almost impossible to link barrel and receiver together and have no play. To get, finally, a perfectly fitting barrel link and slide stop pin (which holds the link) it is necessary to have a number of links and slide stops at hand, when by trying each link and stop a precise fit may ultimately be had. The test for a perfectly fitting link and slide stop is as follows: Assemble the pistol and let the slide slam forward with a cartridge in the chamber. Press downward on the

between the slide and the receiver. The slide on my Service pistol fits so snugly it must be driven off with strong blows of the hand. A small amount of vertical and lateral play at the forward end of the slide when the gun is assembled is negligible, but the amount must be quite small. The all-important inspection must be made at the rear end of the slide. If the pistol shows any vertical play here, even though it be slight, discard the gun as worthless. If there is any sidewise play, remove the slide from the receiver, and tap it along the side from end to end with a brass hammer. If care is used you can eliminate all the lateral movement without binding the slide at any place.

Secure a very strong recoil spring, and keep it strong. The heavy spring will tend to hold the slide in the same place for each shot. When loading the Automatic always allow the slide to slam forward: do not lower it gently. Perhaps you have seen Automatics which would shoot a high or a low shot the first round, and would then group the next four shots very well. This was caused, the chances are, by the slide not resting in the same place when gently lowered as when allowed to slam into place.

Now we pass on to the hammer. It is well to have a number of hammers, hammer pins, and struts to choose from before making a final selection. The hammer should be a good snug fit in the receiver, so that it swings true. The hammer pin should be of a maximum size, fitting the receiver and hammer with a minimum of tolerance. This insures a true-falling hammer, and is most essential.

After snapping and firing the pistol for a time you will notice that bright spots begin to appear on the face of the hammer, quite often above or below the place where the hammer strikes the firing pin. By careful filing, dress the face of the hammer until you are positive that it strikes the firing pin before it strikes any part of the firing-pin plate. Occasionally the hammer will drag on the rear end of the extractor as it falls. Dress down the side of the hammer to eliminate this trouble. Choose a good hammer strut; it is best to pick over a number of them before finally placing one in your pistol. The hammer strut must not touch anything but the mainspring cap and the hammer-strut pin. If it is bent too much or too little, or has an undue amount of play, it will touch some part of the grip safety or sear spring as the hammer falls.

Be sure the trigger moves freely and does not touch the magazine. Use a strong extractor, and a firing pin with plenty of base and a well-shaped nose to insure good ignition. Avoid a weak mainspring, as lock time is increased and poor ignition will result. On the other hand, do not use an extra-heavy mainspring, as



**J. J. ENGBRECHT, OF LOS ANGELES POLICE. ONE OF THE FINEST SERVICE PISTOL SHOTS IN THE COUNTRY**

rear end of the barrel through the ejector opening in the slide. There should be no vertical play in the barrel if the link fits as it should. Any springiness of the barrel during the test will mean wild vertical shots.

Now for a consideration of the slide. It is only natural that there be some play



such a spring imparts a pronounced jar to the entire gun as the sear breaks contact.

Do not use the new-type short trigger, but install the old long one, which is much better adapted to target shooting. Replace the new-type arched housing with the old flat housing; then checker the old housing quite deeply.

The writer strongly advises against anyone but an expert attempting to improve the trigger pull on the .45 Automatic. Very few persons, including gunsmiths, know much about the rather complicated mechanism which is a part of the trigger on the Service pistol. Buchanan, when working on the .45 Auto., always attends to the trigger pull; and I have yet to see anyone who can excel his trigger adjustment on the Government pistol. Rare indeed is the .45 pistol which does not need the pull lightened or smoothed up somewhat. However, the writer, as a result of long experience, advises taking the gun to a good mechanic rather than attempting any amateurish adjustments, which are bound to prove a failure.

By far the best type of sights for the .45 Auto. consist of the regular patridge-type rear sight, adjustable for deflection, and the ramp-type patridge front sight. The Stevens adjustable rear sight as now furnished on Colt "National Match" automatic pistols is a very satisfactory sight, but it cannot be used in the National Matches. The ramp-type front sight is considerably higher than the usual rounded-top sight, and is far more desirable. Because of the height of the ramp-type sight, the heat waves which radiate from the top of the slide after a few shots are almost entirely eliminated.

The great secret of successfully shooting the .45 pistol lies, in the writer's opinion, in the ability of the shooter to grasp the weapon in EXACTLY the same manner each time. Not only must the identical grip be taken, but the pressure applied by the shooter's hand must be absolutely constant from shot to shot. Unfortunately, none of us has developed the ability to grip a pistol with exactly the same pressure for ten shots, and consequently we oftentimes shoot some mighty punk scores with the big Automatic; and then in the very next string shoot a phenomenal total. A similar grip and a very constant pressure are the two big factors in successfully shooting the .45 Automatic.

In gripping the Service pistol a very strong pressure must be maintained. A hold similar to the one you use with the .38 revolver will not do; the .45 must be grasped with a heavy pressure which is maintained at all times.

Far more dry practice is necessary with the .45 pistol than with any other weapon.

Because of the short sight radius and short barrel, the pistol must be held perfectly for every shot if a decent score is to be forthcoming. On the other hand, the shooter must take care not to fire the big gun too much, as the weapon "hammers" the shooter mentally and physically to such an extent that it is quite easy to go stale and have scores drop to very discouraging levels.

### THE .250 SAVAGE

(Continued from page 15)

it effectively. Lynch is a snap-shot par excellence, he uses a pair of Model 99 Savage rifles handling the .250 cartridge, and a deer starting ahead of him on a hardwood ridge within 100 yards has a very slim chance of getting away. He sticks to the flat-topped open rear sights, with a medium-sized ivory or gold-bead front, and his technique is something to marvel at. At the first thump of a fleeing white-tail's hoofs the rifle comes up smoothly, its muzzle following the brown target. Lynch never lets the front bead lag behind his mark, he follows through, and whenever the animal's shoulder comes into a lane through the trees, his gun cracks. Very few of his shots so much as graze a twig, which accounts for his almost invariable success with this light cartridge.

"If you want to swamp a road through to your game, better stick to the .33 Winchester, or mebbe a .45-70," he says. "The .250 will drop 'em, but you can't mow trees and brush with it, so don't waste shells tryin'!"

In the past ten years the writer has owned and used quite a number of .25-caliber rifles, among them the .256 Mannlicher, .25 Remington in both slide-action and automatic types, the .25-35 Winchester, and no less than four .250-3000 Savages in both lever and bolt-action models. For Maine hunting any of these rifles will meet every requirement of the careful, experienced game shot who is not hunting fur. The .256, using the long and slim 160-grain bullet, will handle any game up to and including bull moose, and it will not blow up on twigs. Several times I have killed deer with this load after it had passed through a 6 or 7-inch tree, and in each case the wound produced by the fully-expanded bullet was awesome to behold.

Two new rifles are now on the market and the writer is looking forward to trying them out on game. One is the .257 Roberts (which should be the ideal deer cartridge), and the other the .220 Swift with its 4000-foot load . . . of no use at all in the brush, but possibly a deadly killer on open shots at medium-sized game.

The advantages of the hi-speed .25-caliber rifles are fairly obvious, and can be summed up as follows:

1. Clean kills due to explosive effect of extreme velocity;
2. light recoil, permitting of quick, accurate follow-up shots;
3. light, well-balanced arms available for these cartridges;
4. no necessity for leading running game at any hunting range;
5. flat trajectory over all distances;
6. extreme accuracy in both commercial and handloads;
7. adaptation to scope sights, due to light recoil.

The disadvantages are: 1, tendency of bullets to blow up on impact with even light obstructions; 2, inability to buck wind at long range; 3, too much power for small game, fur and grouse; 4, wound too much game in the hands of amateur hunters.

And that, it seems to me, about covers the subject. For the man who is hunting professionally, and can place his shots where they will do the most damage, any of the modern .25's will prove entirely adequate. The city hunter, however, who gets away for ten days or two weeks annually, and does little or no practising in the interim, should select a rifle using a bullet of at least .30 caliber, preferably larger, to avoid wounding and losing valuable game. In these days conservation should be the end and aim of every sportsman, and clean, instant kills the ambition of every hunter. Select your rifle with this end in view, and buy it according to your belief in your own ability to use it.

Last year, in the State of Maine alone, more than 23,000 deer were legally killed and registered. No one knows how many escaped wounded, most of them because of hunters being under-gunned or from bullets improperly placed through careless or inefficient holding. I cannot stress this point too much: *The truly expert rifleman and hunter* can use a much less powerful load than that suited to the amateur. Your amateur concentrates his whole attention upon the game, is excited by its mere presence, and usually forgets his rifle and how to function it properly. Guides and professional hunters, on the other hand, accept the presence of game with complete composure, and focus their entire attention upon the job at hand—that of placing the bullet in a fatal area.

Learn to operate your rifle by instinct, and do lots and lots of practice shooting before you take it into the game fields. Then, when the big buck or the alert black bear goes racing off through the trees, you will be able to cope with the situation, and kill instead of merely wounding. Hunting is in itself a highly specialized game, and should be considered in that light, and not merely as an amusing pastime.

# RITCHIE

(Continued from page 24)

Only 23 of the eighty-odd pistoleers entered the "heavy-weight" event of the shoot—the .45 National Match, and Amundsen was the winner on a score of

273, with Overbaugh second with 258, and Sid Hind 255 for third.

The D. & H. Railroad boys walked away with first place in the .38-caliber State Team Match, with a total of 1116,—38 points better than the score of their nearest rival, The Blue Ridge Cadets.

High Individual score, 284, was made by Herron of the winning team.

Overbaugh and Herron, teamed for the National Two-Man, were victors in this event on a score of 561, while Overbaugh added another scalp in the Police Individual by winning on a score of 282.

## Summary of Winners Eastern Small-Bore & Pistol Tournament

Match	No. Entries	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place	Winning Score
Eastern Individual (3 stages)	120	R. D. Lambert	W. P. Schweitzer	George Sittler	298
Eastern Individual (50 Yds.)	120	D. Carlson	W. P. Schweitzer	L. M. Temple	100-9X
Eastern Individual (100 Yds.)	120	Roger DeBaun	J. C. Lippencott, Jr.	George Sheldon	100-7X
Eastern Individual (200 Yds.)	120	J. Lacey	George Sittler	N. H. Wood	100
Eastern Team Championship	9	Bear Rock R. Club	Outers Club, Inc.	Wilkes-Barre R&P Club	1183
Palma Individual	113	L. M. Temple	E. Brown	G. Sheldon	225
Palma Team	10	Quinnipiac R. Club	Fenmore Rifle Club	Outers Club	885
Eastern 2-Man Team	34	A. J. Thill	Eric Johnson	T. P. Samsoc	783
Small Bore Spencer	118	T. G. Arnold	E. N. Moor	W. P. Schweitzer	
Camp Perry Special	112	W. H. Oakley	Thurman Randle	C. F. Black	196-8X
Swiss Match	115	M. Israelson	W. P. Schweitzer	D. Carlson	400-26X
Long Range Individual	53	C. F. Rider	H. E. Riley	T. P. Samsoc	14
Grand Aggregate	86	H. Clark	A. Fakelman	L. Herrington	192
50 Yard Individual	87	R. D. Lambert	D. Carlson	W. J. Summerall	1113
100 Yard Individual	106	H. H. Jacobs	W. T. Bryan	Eric Johnson	200-17X
50 Meter	96	D. Carlson	W. P. Schweitzer	W. T. Bryan	200
Dewar Two Man Team	35	G. W. Newhard	W. P. Schweitzer	W. H. Shanessy	397
100 Yard Individual	91	Clarence Held	J. C. Lippencott, Jr.	Sam. Tekulsky	793
Eastern Jr. Championship	16	R. D. Lambert	W. P. Schweitzer	T. P. Samsoc	
Dewar Individual B&C Only	58	W. P. Schweitzer	A. B. Salkeld	C. F. Rider	200
Any Caliber Pistol	29	G. H. Doewry	V. S. Eberhardt, Jr.	N. Sawyer	197-6X
2-Man .22 Cal. Pistol Team	16	G. W. Newhard	C. H. Fried	W. Brophy	395
Civilian S. F. Pistol Team	3	Elliott Jones	J. R. Herron	Capt. Sid Hinds	288
.45 Cal. Automatic or Revolver	8	Elliott Jones	J. H. Overbaugh	F. E. Howard	578
.22 Cal. S. F. Match	31	Frank Wyman	J. R. Herron	Sid Hinds	733
.38 Cal. Slow Fire	40	Blue Ridge Cadets	D. & H. Railroad	Frankford Arsenal	1088
.22 Cal. Timed Fire	26	D. & H. R. R.	Gadget Hounds	Freebooters	190
.38 Cal. Timed Fire	32	R. C. Bracken	H. J. Russ	Elliott Jones	185
.22 Cal. National Match Course	46	J. H. Overbaugh	Capt. Sid Hinds	R. L. Adriance	197
.38 Cal. National Match Course	47	Elliott Jones	Capt. Sid Hinds	J. R. Herron	195
Pistol Grand Aggregate	15	J. H. Overbaugh	H. J. Russ	Capt. Sid Hinds	283
Four Man State Team	6	A. M. Springer	Theo. Maxwell	W. P. Richards	283
National Match 2-Man Team	14	H. J. Russ	J. H. Overbaugh	S. Richmond	1189
Police Individual	33	J. H. Overbaugh	H. J. Russ	Capt. Sid Hinds	1116
		J. R. Herron	R. L. Adriance	B. R. Masko	561
		J. H. Overbaugh	H. J. Russ	A. I. Hess	282
			J. A. Dickerson	H. J. Russ	

# DOUBLE RIFLE

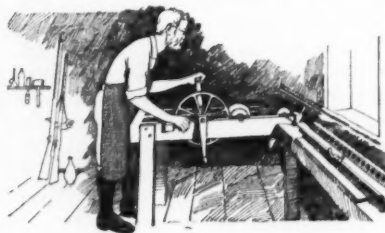
(Continued from page 26)

my stand—strictly against hunting rules—I raced down the beach in the hope of getting within range while the animal was floundering in the mud. My sprint would have done credit to a good dash man, but it availed me nothing, as the stag reached the water, and safety, long before I could get within buck-shot range. I returned to my blind in disgust.

The same thing occurred twice again that day, and the only reward I received from that hunt was exercise. Then and there I swore off the shotgun except when hunting shotgun game. So far I have kept that pledge, and since acquiring the double

rifle I know I shall always keep it. The cover will never get too thick or the game too fleet for this gun, which possesses all the advantages of both types.

There are others who feel as I do about it, and would own a double rifle were one available. I see no reason why a good plain gun of this type could not be pro-



duced on some of our better shotgun actions at a slight increase in price over that of the shotgun. These guns should sell well if the price could be kept at \$100.00 or less. Of course, at this low price they could not have Circassian stocks, engraving, etc., as the fine foreign doubles do, but then few of our sportsmen are gun lovers enough to be willing to pay for these extras.

The arms manufacturers in this country would do well to investigate this virgin field; and I should like to be the sole agent for the company that first puts on the market a good, cheap double rifle chambered for modern American ammunition and equipped with modern hunting sights.

## HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

(Continued from page 8)

ground. Then stretch out your legs to as wide an angle as you can make. Draw back your heels about 12 inches, and dig them into the ground. Rest your elbows inside the knees as you see the shooter doing, and relax forward so that all of the strain is taken by the sling. Check up on your sight picture, and if it is not correct change the position of the heels, pivoting on the buttocks. Try to get as wide a "wheelbase" as possible. Make yourself into a tripod, with your buttocks as one leg of the tripod and your heels the two others.

The kneeling position is next. It is probably the most uncomfortable one in shooting, though by the exercise of a little patience it can be made almost as easy as the others.

In Figures 15 and 16 I want you to notice the following: the right knee is parallel with the target; the weight of the body is evenly distributed between both feet. Don't rest your weight on the right heel, but balance yourself forward. Keep your left foot extended to the front. The left elbow is placed on top of the knee. The position of the right arm is not important in the kneeling position, and the arm can be placed where it will be most comfortable.

One of the worst habits that a shooter can acquire is that of *FLINCHING*. This habit must be fought against right from the start. The best way to do this is to call the shot. By calling the shot I mean remembering just how the sights looked when the rifle went off. Remember to divide the target just like a clock, and if the sights were perfect call it a 5 or bullseye. If the front sight was to the right call it a 4 at three o'clock. If held to the left call it a 4 at nine o'clock. If the front sight was held up into the black, the shot will go high or at twelve o'clock. This calling of the shot will help you to a great extent to avoid flinching.

Flinching means that you derange your aim at the instant of firing, and yank the trigger or shut your eyes, making you lose control of the shot and causing it to go wild.

Make flinching your worst enemy, and fight it to the bitter end. You are the boss of that rifle: make it shoot where you want it to!

Before you attempt anything further you should review the part that says that a trigger squeeze is a *STEADY BACKWARD PRESSURE* and not a convulsive jerk or yank.

Before attempting any range practice it might be wise to blacken the sights to keep the glare of the sun off them and to provide a better contrast to the surrounding background. You can use anything

that will deposit an even coat of black on the sight. A carbide or miner's lamp is a very good device for this job.

It is of course impossible to cover every angle of rifle shooting in a short article like this; however, I have tried to make everything as clear as possible by using pictures, for I am a firm believer in the Chinese proverb that one picture is better than a million words. Go very slowly, be sure that you understand clearly all that you are trying to accomplish, and success will be yours.

## "AND YOU THOUGHT YOU COULD SHOOT"

(Continued from page 17)

the firing point. Wind has the effect of taking hold of a bullet more forcefully during the last two hundred yards of its flight than during the earlier stages of its passage down the range.

If the weather is decidedly cool and there is no heat radiating from the earth so as to make an apparent mirage in the sunlight, one must then of course determine his windage by other means, such as the drift of smoke or dust, the movement of flags or pennants on their staffs, or the bend of trees, shrubs, or tall grass. None of these are as reliable as mirage, but a study of their effects should be made in case necessity requires you to depend upon them for your windage.

Do not make your "windage-doping" more involved by estimating the direction and velocity of the wind in miles per hour and then converting it into points of windage. Learn to determine your windage by reading the mirage directly in terms of points of windage, and you will be surprised how soon you can tell the difference between a wind effect of half a point and one of a full point, just by mentally comparing the height and speed of the mirage ripple.

On days when the light is changeable and the breezes variable, and the spotters jump from side to side and from top to bottom of the 36-inch bullseye, keep your fingers off that windage screw and your elevation micrometer off the sight until you can group your shots well enough to warrant a change in sight adjustment. When you are sure that a sight change is necessary, be positive about it and make enough to assure its taking effect. Creeping up and down on a target by making half-minute changes in elevation is poor technique except when your shots are in the bull. Theoretically, a change of one minute in elevation at 1,000 yards will give a change of 10 inches only in the elevation of the bullets on the target, but it usually results in much more than this because of the fact that the marksman can neither aim close enough nor hold

hard enough to group his shots within 10 inches at that range.

Among the rifles issued for the National Matches you may find some that seem to make the bullets climb as they heat up, even though the elevation setting remains unchanged. Usually you will find that this climbing stops after a few shots, and if you will carefully plot in your bullseye scorebook both the call of your shot and the location of the spotter, you will soon be able to analyze any peculiarities of your rifle, and thus avoid unnecessary jockeying with the sight micrometer.

These points that I have covered may assist you to overcome some of your long-range difficulties, and aid you in your progress. If you will just keep up the old morale, have confidence in your shooting equipment, and "hold 'em and squeeze 'em"—yes, and don't forget to call 'em, they will soon be going down the groove and into the V-ring.

Sincerely yours for better scores,

H. ASBEEN.

## THE STEVENS NO. 44

(Continued from page 27)

show an inclination to deflect more than this, and not to return to zero by a thousandth of an inch when the weight was removed, although I suppose eventually they get back to normal.

This improved stock fastening could be applied to other rifles, among them the Stevens No. 44½, Remington Hepburn and rolling-block, Winchester S. S., and Winchester and Marlin lever-action repeating rifles, and probably others. This alteration of course adds a little weight to the rifle, but at the same time it improves the balance.

Figure 1 is of the complete rifle, and shows how the front end of the receiver is let into the wood of the fore-end so as to avoid the ugly joint at this point, such as is to be observed on many otherwise good jobs of remodeling single-shot rifles. This fore-end is of the large type—deep and semi-beavertail, but lacks the typical belly-like appearance of many of the large fore-ends of rebuilt single-shot rifles.

In addition to the other good points of the No. 44 already mentioned, this old model has a very fast lock and a light, short firing pin with no spring, which gives quick and regular ignition. Travel of hammer is not the only thing to consider in a speed lock: it is the actual time that elapses between the break of the trigger and the explosion of the primer, that counts. This Stevens lock is a high-g geared lock. That is, it has a very stiff mainspring of the short-motion bow type, that engages the hammer close to the pivot point, which gives greater speed to the hammer than other arrangements.



# Sighting Shots from Successful Shoots

## NASSAU POLICE REVOLVER ASSOCIATION

**T**HERE were over 150 contestants at the first of a series of matches fired under the auspices of the Nassau-Suffolk Police Revolver Association at the New York State Troopers' Range at Wyandanch, N. Y., Tuesday, June 23.

Eighteen local police departments entered the five-man team match over the standard course of fire on the Army "L" target. The match was won by the Nassau County Team, No. 1, 1459, second place went to Troop "L" Team with 1419.

There were 55 individual entries in the slow fire match which was won by Capt. William Allen, of Nassau, with 100. Three other Nassau shooters, Ptl. John Scott, Ptl. Hamilton McDonald and Ptl. Joseph Dorsch, followed with scores of 99.

The Police Chiefs match was taken by Chief William Lawson, of Huntington, with 96 (slow fire).—SIDNEY MARANOV.

## MILWAUKEE-RACINE S-B. MATCH

**T**HE Milwaukee-Racine County line range is located, as the name implies, on the lake shore near the Milwaukee-Racine County line in southeastern Wisconsin. It is a beautiful spot which the entire family, from the baby to the head of the family, enjoys at picnicking and shooting. It was built in the early 1900's for Army .30 caliber rifle and pistol training, and was used for many years as a National Guard range. For the past several years it has been supported, maintained and developed by the various rifle and pistol clubs in this district. At the present time the range will accommodate any kind of a match up to and including 600 yards.

On June 21 the small bore riflemen of this district and northeastern Illinois assembled to pit their skill against some of the best marksmen in the country.

The day dawned warm and clear but by 8:30 a. m. when firing actually was started a tricky wind had intruded its unnecessary presence and the usual string of alibies began to drift through the air. By 10 a. m. the mirage wasn't helping matters in the least. This continued throughout the day, but by 1:30 p. m. the conditions had steadied down to a point where alibies of "loose sight, leaded barrel, couldn't spot shots," etc., had to be resorted to.

Just as the smoke began to clear as the various matches were being cleaned up

Fred Johansen from Illinois appeared and gave the leaders qualms as to whether they were leading or not. He had competed in three matches in Joliet, Ill., in the morning, then a 20 shot, 1000 yard match at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and then to the county line to compete in the matches that were just being finished. These were the 50- and 100-yard any sight matches in which he knocked out a 397 x 400.

The match was very successful in an attendance of ninety competitors and the dispatch with which all details were handled and finally the fine scores that were produced.—J. WIEST.

## CALIFORNIA PISTOL SHOOTERS MEET AT ALAMEDA

**T**HE Ninth Semi-Annual Pistol and Revolver Matches, sponsored by the Alameda Police Revolver Club for the pistol and revolver shots of Northern California, were held at the Police Range in Alameda, Calif., Sunday, June 7, 1936.

Forty-three teams competed in the Camp Perry Police Course Match which was won by a team from the California Highway Patrol with a score of 1377. The San Francisco Police team was second with a score of 1368. L. E. Hansen, of the California Highway Patrol, was high individual with 284 and H. Giffen, of the Sacramento Revolver Club, second with 283.

The Souvenir Match, 12 shots in two minutes, was won by the Golden Gate Pistol Club with a score of 554 and E. G. Menesini of the club was high man with 119. The Distinguished Pistol Shot Match, two scores timed fire, 30 seconds per score, 50 yards, was won by Hansen with a score of 80, and Miss Gloria Jacobs won the Ladies Match with a score of 192, 20 shots slow fire at 25 yards.

Five gold and ten silver medals were awarded at each match in the Camp Perry Police Course Match to the fifteen high men, and a bronze medal is awarded to the high man on each team not receiving a gold or silver medal. When a competitor makes a score of 270 or over he is placed on the honor roll and when he has three scores of 270 or over he becomes a distinguished pistol shot and receives a medal showing this qualification, thereafter he cannot win any of the above special medals, but can win the high man or runner-up trophy and win team trophies and medals as a team member.

When thirty-six or more teams compete it has been found impossible to classify them before the competition, so all teams shoot to establish their classification. Teams are divided into six classes and a trophy and five medals are awarded to the winner in each class. If there are more than thirty-six teams the extra teams are assigned to classes "E" and "F."

The range contains fifty-two targets with four targets on a frame fourteen feet long. After each ten shots the frames are brought to the rear of the firing line, a new frame taken forward and the scoring is done while the next relay is firing.

Lt. F. C. Allen, 250th Coast Artillery, was range officer, and C. B. Lister, secretary of the National Rifle Association, was present during the matches.—JOHN W. STROHM.

## OREGON SMALL-BORE MATCHES

**S**MALL-BORE rifle enthusiasts from Oregon, Washington, California, and Montana trekked to Clackamas rifle range May 22, 23, and 24 to fire the Oregon State Rifle Association annual small-bore tournament.

Match No. 1, the Palma, was under way by 9 a. m. with numerous "possibles" at the 150-yard range, fewer at 175 yards, and, boy! how that 200 yards made monkeys out of them. Harold Greer, La-Grande, using a Titherington barrel on a 52 action won first in the scope division with 223-29X. L. A. Finley, a member of the recently organized Oregon Gun Club, Portland, took the silver medal for iron sight competitors with 218.

Saturday was brightened considerably by the appearance of N. R. A. Secretary C. B. Lister, L. A. Pope of Los Angeles, and little 100-pound (or less) whiffet who certainly shot a "hot" 52, Miss Shirley Turner of Alameda, Calif. In spite of a strenuous two-day drive Pope and Miss Turner shot their way at or near the top in every match Saturday.

Another shooter who was a long way from home was J. R. Buhmiller, Eureka, Mont., maker of the famous Buhmiller barrels.

To Neil Baldwin went the distinction of winning two first-place medals in one match. Shooting on one order with scope sights and in another order with iron sights Baldwin scored 199 and 196 respectively in Match No. 12, 20 shots on the 50-meter International target. In both classes he was tied for first place and in a shoot-off to break the ties emerged with the laurels.

Glenn Stotts, Vancouver, repeated his feat of 1935 by winning the grand aggregate as did Roy Meister, Seattle, who placed second. Neil Baldwin moved up several notches from 1935 by taking third place.—"WINDAGE."

## VIRGINIA STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES

**T**HE Montgomery Rifle Club, of Christiansburg, Va., were hosts on June 27 for the third annual Virginia State Small-Bore Rifle and Pistol Matches. The shoot, lasting from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. consisted of seven separate rifle matches and three pistol matches. Competitors from Roanoke, Hampton, Portsmouth, Bluefield, Bristol, and Fort Bragg rifle clubs competed, in addition to several members of the Montgomery Rifle Club.

The outstanding individual winners were: D. M. Barnett, Montgomery Rifle Club, who won four matches and the aggregate. J. D. McNabb, Fort Bragg, N. C., who won one match, placed second in two and third in two matches. S. S. Snuffer, Montgomery Rifle Club, first in one match, second in one match. H. J. E. Reid, Hampton Rifle Club, with two seconds, and E. T. Simpson, of Portsmouth, who shot 367 in a four position 100-yard match with an irregular 20-mile wind blowing.

Competition for the State Pistol Championship was three times over the standard police pistol course, first with the .22 caliber, second with any .38 or larger caliber revolver, third with the 45 service automatic.

R. D. Harman, of Montgomery Rifle Club, won the state pistol championship with first place in the .22 and the .45 caliber matches. C. E. Barr, of Bristol, won the revolver match.

## THE DEWAR IN THE ROCKIES

**C**OULD the hard-boiled small-bore sharks of the East have spent May 17 at Greeley, Colo., they would have had their eyes opened wide. The Greeley Rifle Club, under the guiding hand of Fred Buck, president, planned and carried to a grand success their Third Annual Dewar Shoot.

The Greeley club range is a good one and the firing of the first string of the Dewar Individual started promptly at 7 a. m. Without the least delay string after string went to the firing line and it was nearly 2 p. m. before the first squad of the Two-Man Team Match heard the command to "Commence Firing." Nearly 100 shot in the Dewar Individual with A. F. Sarman, of Cheyenne, Wyo., winning with a score of 395. F. H. Gudgel, of Denver, Colo., took second with a lower rating 395 score. Tom Kirk, the grand old man from Cheyenne, galloped off with fifth place with a score of 390.

Entries in the different matches came from Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. It was a very representative shoot covering a district surrounding Cheyenne.

Don G. Brewer, of Sidney, Nebr., won the Free Rifle with A. M. Hoover, of Cheyenne, a close second, scores being 179 and 178, respectively. Sarman won the Rapid Fire course with a score of 99 and was also second in the Grand Aggregate which was won by Brewer, with Hoover third.

Interest in small-bore matches is growing very rapidly in this part of the West. The land of the .45-120-550 Buffalo Sharps is being usurped by the pesky little .22. There was no jangling, no crabbing, and no protesting at this set of matches. Everybody enjoyed every minute and it is probable that the Greeley range will not be able to hold the contestants in 1937 if this popular Dewar shoot duplicates next year. The Greeley Rifle Club deserves much credit for the boost they have given the small-bore game in the land where the Buffalo Sharps once boomed and the .45 Colt was law and order.—ALLEN H. TEDMON, Littleton, Colo.

## ILLINOIS COMPETITIONS

**O**N JUNE 7 Illinois' "wolves" put on a dress rehearsal at Fort Sheridan for the coming Illinois-Wisconsin "Interstate" match. The event was the annual Dewar Individual conducted by the Illinois State Rifle Association. With sixty-five entries and good conditions, competition was exceptionally keen. The high average is indicated by the fact that exactly half the entrants fired 390 or better.

Bradford Wiles topped the field with a fine 399, two points ahead of L. P. Cailey, E. F. Sommer, and Fred Johansen, who ranked in the order named. Other medal winners were Earl Mercier, of Joliet, and E. N. Moor, Jr., of Detroit. "B" and "C" medals were won by Robert Delprat, J. A. Polky, Ed Kress, M. B. Allen, Chester Rubin, and J. S. Murphy.

In a special 100-yard any-sight event fired at the conclusion of the Dewar, E. N. Moor, Jr., tied but outranked Don Wilson with a 299 x 300. E. H. Pierce turned in a 297 for third. "Wes" Hansche, peregrinating Badger marksman, gave the Illinois hosts a taste of Wisconsin iron sight marksmanship with a 296, which captured the medal for "high iron."

Fred Johansen, after competing in home club small-bore matches at Joliet on Sunday morning, June 21, drove some forty-odd miles to Fort Sheridan in time to bang out a sweet possible (with 15 V's) over the popular Wimbledon course. Needless to say, his name appears as number one man in that event, though Ken Smith put up a strong argument with a possible and 11 V's. Other top-notchers in the any-sight class were: Bob Lovell, 99; Sidney Frye, 99; and E. J. Neumann, 98. R. Langguth with a 99 was high among Class B marksmen.

Pistol marksmen went into action at Fort Sheridan on June 14, competing in an Individual Service Pistol event which included slow, timed and rapid fire. Milt Hansen of the Chicago Rifle Club shot his way into first place with an aggregate of 238. Bob Lovell was second with a 221, and E. J. Neumann third with 202. S. Osterlund, Lawson "Y," tied Neumann but was outranked.

Ancient club rivalries flamed anew on June 28, also at Fort Sheridan, as the hand-gunners met in a Police Course Team match. Chicago Revolver Club, 1021, was "tops" by a seven-point margin over Federal Reserve Bank's Police. Third place fell to team number two of Federal Reserve. Continental National Bank's Police squad defeated the Chicago Park District Police for fourth.—J. SHERWIN MURPHY.

## 126 SHOOTERS AT WASHINGTON STATE

**F**OR the sixth year in succession Roy E. Meister, Seattle, won the Grand Aggregate in the Washington State Association annual .30 caliber matches held at Fort Lewis May 30, 31, and June 1. It was "field day" for Meister, who, in addition, won the Individual Championship for the fifth time in the past six years. He also won his own trophy in the Meister Cup Match, 20 shots at 1000 yards, any rifle, any sight, using a Service rifle with Service sights in a field composed of many "bull guns" and scopes. Under the same conditions his 97 was "tops" in the Good White Eagle match. A glance at the scores shows that if Meister had not been there Wallie Burnham would have won some matches.

The 126 shooters registered was the largest Memorial Day shoot ever held by the Association. The recently organized Puget Sound Rifle Club, of Seattle, had five teams entered in the Inter-Club match, the first time in history any club has put more than two teams in this match.

C. B. Lister was present Saturday and Sunday and batted them out with the shooters. Les Pope was with him.

At the annual election of officers Harvey Scofield was re-elected president; George Perry, Kitsap, vice-president; R. I. Kirk, P. S. R. C., executive officer, and Col. I. W. Kenney, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

There were thirty-eight civilians in the Camp Perry team tryouts. Roy Meister was high with 1142, and E. O. Carr, of P. S. R. C., was high among the new men with a score of 1107 out of a possible 1200.—"WINDAGE."

# Connecticut State Small-Bore Tournament

**T**HE small bore shooters of Connecticut have long been accustomed to having their matches run off with a clock-like precision, but even grizzled old veterans like Eric Johnson were left gasping at the end of the two-day state small-bore tournament which was held at East Haven, June 6 and 7. So many matches were included on the program that Francis Dugan, the squadding officer, found it necessary to schedule a relay every twenty minutes, including target changes, and this schedule was religiously followed by the overworked range crew and shooters.

The most noticeable change made on the East Haven range for these matches was the substitution of double target frames for the old single frames of former years. The familiar lines of upright laths were still in place to serve as an additional guide for wavering gun barrels but a number of cross fire experts enlisted the aid of the backing targets to prove that a stick-lined lane is not sufficient to keep all shots on the target to which the shooter has been assigned. The new frames, which were set horizontally and were equipped with grooved mouldings similar to those used at Perry, proved to be a very efficient design and were an important factor in carrying out the fast moving schedule of matches.

Dave Carlson proved to have more staying power than any of the other 143 competitors who were registered and won the aggregate by five points from Guy Morehouse, of Poughkeepsie, by turning in winning scores of 399 in the two 50 and 100 yard matches which comprised the aggregate. H. D. Allyn, Eric Johnson and E. J. Doyle were close behind the leaders with totals of 792 each.

The first match on the program, fired at 50 meters, was taken by the smiling and unassuming Stiles Stevens, who later came back to score another victory in the very interesting mongrel match which had been conceived by Wild Harry Anthony. It was Harry's idea to include in the program a match which would be decided by an actual difference in scores instead of by Creedmooring the ties. His theory worked out very well, for although the match consisted of only 20 shots on the 50-meter target (fired at 100 yards), there were no ties for the first four places. Stevens' 185 was followed by E. B. Smith's 184, H. S. Ward's 183 and F. A. Kuhn's 182.

The more orthodox matches saw the usual number of high scores. Bill Breuler, Allyn and H. Lovett all had 50-yard pos-

sibles in the first match and ranked in that order, while D. Carroll, a Class B shooter, also turned in a 200 to top the shooters in his class, and there were eight any eight possibles at 50 yards in match No. 4. A. Schultz led the pack with 18x's, followed by Carlson with 17 and C. Roess with 15. H. C. Wilson headed the Class B men with 14x's.

Carlson and Smith got their possibles at 100 yards, with Carlson outranking with 13x's to 11 and Kenneth Smith, a Class C man, felt the thrill of shooting a possible when he ended with 12x's.

As was expected, Elsie Hellwig, the only Connecticut girl classified as a Class A shooter, repeated as winner of the women's championship, but this year she had a very stiff battle from Alice Murdock, whose 198 included 10x's compared with the 12 that Elsie garnered. Elsie was also co-winner, with Major Hession, of the two-man team match over the Dewar course. Their total was 797, one point better than the Eric Johnson-Bob Gadd and Carlson-Breuler combinations were able to produce.

Johnson, the wind-doping expert from Hamden, put his talents to good use in the long-range event where he spreadeagled the entire field and ended with a five-point advantage over his nearest competitor, J. A. Onkey. His winning score was 193 x 200. Five others were able to score 187.

The Swiss Match, fired on the C-5 target, was scheduled as the closing climax of the matches but it was over in less time than it took to complete a single relay in a 20-shot match. Capt. T. J. Walker was finally declared winner with a string of ten bull's-eyes. L. Casazza was second with eight.

## TEXAS BIG BORE RIFLE MATCHES

**T**HE sixteenth annual big-bore rifle matches of the Texas State Rifle Association were held on the Ft. McIntosh range about eight miles north of Laredo, Tex., on the San Antonio Highway, May 28, 29, 30, and 31. All the officers of the Texas State Rifle Association were present; Jesse Raven, executive officer, being in charge. W. B. Smith of Autsin acted as range officer and conducted the matches with military precision. The attendance at these matches was larger than at any matches held over a period of several years, there being seventy-six shooters enrolled.

The matches were about one hour late in starting because of heavy rains the

night before, which made the road from the highway to the range almost impassable. There was much slipping and sliding of trucks and automobiles; in fact, the assistance of the caterpillar tractor was found necessary, in addition to man power furnished by the shooters.

The first match for the Farren Brothers trophy at 200 yards on the A target 10 shots standing, was won by Sgt. C. L. Umberger, of the 23rd Infantry, with a score of 48. Sgt. L. W. Fish, 9th Infantry, and Gene Farren, civilian of Houston, also had 48's.

After three days of shooting it was found that the winner of the grand aggregate and state championship was Capt. W. C. Saffarrens, of the 9th Infantry, who had also placed first in the rapid fire match and had won a two-man team event with Sgt. J. L. Baldwin, also of the 9th Infantry. Corp. M. L. Cherry, of the same organization, was runner-up for the championship with 331, three points less than Capt. Saffarrens, while Thurman Randle was good for third with 330.

The matches saw two new tournament records set by Jack Moore, of El Paso. In the McNeel Trophy Match, Moore had a possible score of 100 over the course which consists of 10 shots slow fire at 500 yards and 10 at 600 yards on the regular B target and he scored another possible with 10 V's in the Stevens Trophy Match, 20 shots prone on the C target at 1000 yards with any rifle, any sights.

The annual election of officers to guide the destinies of the association for the year of 1937 was held on Saturday night, May 30, in the Recreation Hall of Ft. McIntosh, and resulted in the following being elected: L. L. Cline, president; Carlos Richter, Laredo, vice-president; John F. Callan, Austin, secretary; G. L. Peterson, Austin, treasurer; and Jesse Raven, Austin, executive officer.—H. H. HANKEY.

## NEMADJI WINS IN WISCONSIN

**T**HE Nemadji Rifle Club, of Superior, Wis., nosed out the St. Paul (Minn.) Municipal Rifle Club by two points in the annual high power matches held on the Ladysmith range, June 14. Eau Claire was in third place far behind the leaders with a score of 851.

The matches consisted of five stages: offhand and rapid fire at 200 yards and prone, kneeling or sitting, and rapid fire at 300 yards. R. J. Emerson, of Superior, led all individuals with 229 over the course, while E. L. A. Bruger, of Ladysmith, was only one point behind him. The only ten-shot possibles were turned in by Oscar Anderson, of Owen, and Myrtle Shumway, of Superior, both prone at 300 yards.



## "Big Game Rifles and Cartridges"

By Elmer Keith. Published by The Small-Arms Technical Publishing Company. 175 pages; about 55,000 words, illustrated. Bound in Sturdite. Price \$1.50.

**B**IG GAME RIFLES AND CARTRIDGES, by Elmer Keith, contains the most sensible discussion on bagging American big game which I have ever read, and it is the most practical book I have seen on rifles and loads for shooting our bigger mammals, such as elk, moose, and big bear.

Tom Samworth had a happy thought when he got the idea of bringing out this short, but complete, book on Big Game Rifles and Cartridges. He was in luck when he got Elmer Keith to write it for him. It is more than a book. It is a definite part of Keith himself representing, perhaps, the most practical portion of Elmer's life. For twelve years I have known Keith personally through direct contact and continued association, but I know him better now after reading his book. A new Keith is revealed, different from the one known to magazine readers. His very popular magazine stories, modified, mixed and tempered by the ideas of the various editors, could not develop a faithful picture of Keith. In his book unrestrained expression brings out the real basic personality unalloyed by outside temperaments. Readers will like this genuine Keith and will respect his practical viewpoints based on his own common experiences as hunter, guide and gun student.

In reading the book I was pleased to find no stereotyped treatment and no ostentation. Elmer carefully avoids setting himself up as an authority in this book, but simply writes from personal experience about the different rifles, cartridges and bullets as he would in his letters to those very many correspondents who continually seek his best practical opinion on equipment for big game shooting. Effective arrangement of all these expressed thoughts makes a well-organized book out of it, a well-balanced piece of constructive work. He employs his own methods, which as a reader's discovery is as refreshing as his modest attitude. For example, he ignores foot pounds of energy as a unit of power measurement and instead he uses a more practical and rational basis of evaluation for determining the relative killing power of big game cartridges.

One thing which sticks out is Elmer's belief in adequate penetration, bullet-weight and stopping power. No one who follows Keith's recommendations will ever be under-gunned. He wisely does not place too much faith in the proper place-

ment of hits and recognizes the need of meeting such inevitable exigencies as raking shots and rear-end hits on flushed game and brush-interference in timber shooting. His list of calibers selected for timber hunting is a revelation in some respects and may surprise some authorities. Each caliber is discussed separately, and considerable space is devoted to the bullet end of the cartridge.

The same attentive and original application is true of his list of long-range calibers for open country. In either series there is no cartridge or load too old or too new to have missed his experience or escape his attention. This fact makes the book very thorough and complete. He sticks to his subject quite faithfully, the nearest approach to digression being a practical discussion of sights, glass and iron, which, however, must be considered pertinent to his list and descriptive criticism of big game rifles.

I venture to prophesy that radically-changed ideas on proper calibers and on the perennial "all-around gun" will be many after Elmer Keith's books have been generally distributed. This one is the first one of a series of four or five by the same author. Keith's next book will be on "Varmint and Small Game Rifles." Readers with their interests aroused by this first book of Elmer Keith's will eagerly await subsequent issues of the series, and, from what I know in advance, I can assure them that they will not be disappointed.—F. C. NESS.

## "A Modern Military Dictionary"

By Colonel Max B. Garber, U.S.A. Published by Col. Max. B. Garber, 1953 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.; 332 pages 5 X 8½; about 10,000 terms. Price: cloth, \$2.50; leather, \$2.75.

**I**N THE last analysis all sport is a preparation for war. Tennis and baseball teach the wielding of the sword or club, and agility. Football employs tactics to assist the squad to break through the line. The games of the early Greeks and Romans had direct bearing upon warfare, as has also rifle shooting. The young shooters of today may find themselves in the Line tomorrow, and the older ones may be called upon to do their bit as instructors in training camps. Thus it behooves all shooters to study military matters.

In our reading we find that every trade, profession, and specialty has its characteristic language. The rifle shooter is no exception. Only the other day I heard a shooter on the firing line remark: "I went up one minute and got a wart at twelve."

Those who live by the sword also have their own language, hardly understandable to the ordinary reader. To study tactics, strategy, logistics, or to read military history understandingly, one needs the help of a special dictionary.

My friend Col. Max B. Garber, with whom I served on the Infantry Board many years ago, has completed the first military dictionary to be published in this country. He has worked on it for fourteen years. It comprises more than ten thousand words and phrases, the majority of which will not be found in any layman's dictionary. "A Modern Military Dictionary" has been examined or reviewed by all our military schools and leading officers, all of whom have been unanimous in their praise of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to all who are taking up the study of the military professions. The book can be purchased through the National Rifle Association.—TOWNSEND WHELEN.

## WYOMING STATE MATCHES

**A.** M. HOOVER was the big winner at the Wyoming State Matches held at Cheyenne over the Fourth of July. He not only won the .30 caliber aggregate, the Military State Championship, and the Messic Cup, but at the end of the matches he was re-elected to the presidency of the state association.

Scores in all matches were comparatively low because of the wind which was playing tricks for a large part of the three days. The First Infantry team won the service rifle team match from the Cheyenne Rifle Club quartette. The Small-Bore Dewar was taken by Ray Graham with a 397 and the pistol matches were won by W. F. Large and A. M. McBride.

Other officers elected for the coming year include G. F. McIntosh, secretary-treasurer, and F. W. Chase, Charles Slude, and J. J. Haugum, executive officers.

## MARIETTA SHOOT TO BE HELD ON NEW RANGE

**T**HE Fort Harmar Rifle Club of Marietta, Ohio, has just completed the construction of the new "super-range" upon which its annual registered small bore tournament will be staged August 8 and 9.

More than \$2,500 has been spent in grading and building activities since last spring in an earnest effort to transform a bit of virgin territory into a "shooter's paradise." There is a fine new clubhouse with ample flowing water, a raised and irrigated firing line with room for thirty shooters at the shorter ranges, a concrete block pit at 200 yards and double targets at all the ranges.

# Camp Perry Awaits Big Shoot

ON MONDAY, August 24, shooters from all over the United States will begin to pour into Camp Perry, Ohio; selected Army and Marine Corps personnel will start to function with their characteristic efficiency; within a few hours this normally quiet camp on Lake Erie will become a tented city of nearly five thousand population. For on that day the great National Matches of 1936 will be under way.

Whether or not any new shooting records will be established at Camp Perry this year is a matter of conjecture, but it is a foregone conclusion that the 1936 National Matches will set a new record for efficient management and improved facilities. With Colonel J. L. Benedict as Executive Officer, assisted by a Staff of Able Officers, many of them old-timers to Camp Perry, a smooth-running shoot is assured. The Executive and many of his assistants are now at Perry to see that everything is ready for the opening day.

Many improvements have been made both in camp and range facilities. A new "U" shaped building has been erected on the main street in place of the several temporary structures which formerly housed the Post Exchange, Post Office and N. R. A. Entry Office. The new building will provide adequate floor space for all these establishments.

The Small Arms Firing School, which starts August 24, and ends the 29th, includes four separate courses of instruction, namely, the rifle school, which is the principal course, covering instruction in small arms firing; a pistol school, which is conducted along similar lines for pistol shoot-

ers; a special police school for police officers, and a junior school for boys twelve to fourteen years of age. There is no charge for any of the instruction.

No important changes have been made in the matches which will be fired over the same courses and under conditions similar to those prevailing last year. A radical departure in distribution of cash prizes will be in effect this year, however. The new distribution provides for a separate classification of competitors who shoot for cash prizes. These competitors will pay an additional entry fee in each match, and such additional fees will constitute the cash prize pool which will be distributed in cash prizes to the high 10% of those shooters who contributed to the pool. To those who elect to shoot for medals and trophies only, the entry fee will be but .50¢ in each match. (In team matches, .50¢ for each shooting member of the team.)

The N. R. A. program of matches, starting August 29 and concluding September 5, will include .30 caliber, smallbore and handgun events. Every effort has been made to arrange the program so that those who wish to shoot both .30 caliber and smallbore or pistol will have an opportunity to do so.

As in past years, the culminating events of the National Match period will be the National Matches proper which will be fired beginning September 8 and concluding September 12.

Programs now available may be obtained by written request only. Address the National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

## High Spots in the Ohio Matches

THE first annual Ohio State Matches were held at Camp Perry, June 26-28. Attendance of competitors was almost exactly 200, not counting officials, observers, or others who did not fire. Most sections of the U. S. were represented, including the entries from the U. S. Cavalry and Infantry teams; but the palm for travelling farthest goes to Thurman Randle from Texas; E. K. Waters came from Chicago and gave a good account of himself, winning one match and placing high in several others. Michigan had many representatives, and Indiana and Pennsylvania several.

The military class matches in the .30 caliber program developed into a contest between the U. S. Cavalry and Infantry teams which are in training for the National Matches. The Infantry gained an edge, winding up with \$52 in prize money

to \$35 for the Cavalry, with medals in similar proportion. The civilian .30 caliber matches were a tryout for the Ohio Civilian Team. In this the first place went to D. R. Maxwell, former guardsman, who is now in the civilian class.

Several women fired in the matches and gave the men some stiff competition. Mrs. Helen Hale, of Akron, won the Dewar Course Match with a 399, a new record for women, and Mrs. Carlin, who nearly won a place on the Ohio Civilian Team last year, took twelfth place in the .30 caliber tryouts.

Highest individual honors went to Dave Bashline who won the Grand Aggregate, the Ohio Championship and the 50-Meter Any Sights Match. The finest trophy, donated for annual competition by Bausch & Lomb, went to A. C. Brennan for being high competitor in the tryouts for the

Ohio-Michigan team. He had a total of 987 x 1000.

Ohio won the Oh-Mi match by only 17 points, with part of these donated by a Michigander who fired a shot on the wrong target. This match is attracting more and more interest in both states and promises to become the high spot in the small-bore programs of both.

The Ohio Match, a 20-man team event over the Dewar course between Ohio and Iowa, was also won by Ohio. Iowa was holding state matches on the same dates; the teams were made up by taking the 20 high Ohioans in the Dewar Course Match fired at Camp Perry, Sunday a. m. and the 20 high Iowans in a similar match fired at Des Moines, Sunday p. m. This year Ohio won 2899 to 2817.

The pistol program started slowly on Friday but by Sunday the range was swamped. Even though using 35 targets, Kallensee was unable to find space for all who wanted to fire and some entries had to be turned down.

The best of weather prevailed throughout the matches and oldtimers were given an opportunity to view the extensive improvements now under way or completed on the world's finest rifle range.—E. N. LITTLETON.

### ILLINOIS STATE MATCHES

THE annual state rifle competitions, conducted by the Illinois State Rifle Association, were held at Fort Sheridan on July 4 and 5. The fact that both days were holidays stimulated attendance with a resulting increase of 50 per cent in entries. As customary in past years, the scores fired in this two-day shoot were used in the selection of the Illinois state civilian team for the National Matches.

President Morrison Worthington, aided by other officials of the state rifle body and a capable staff of reserve officers who supervised pit activities, carried the program through on schedule. The course of fire included seven individual matches and two aggregates. Of the latter the "Pioneer Trophy Match" was a new event in which only B class marksmen were eligible.

Ralph Izard, former team member and one-time winner of the Wimbledon course at Camp Perry, repeated his 1935 win. He scored an aggregate of 518 x 550. Emblematic of the Illinois individual championship, he received the General Carlos A. Black trophy. For the second consecutive year C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park veteran, was runner-up. Fred Johansen, Joliet ace, placed third with L. G. Anderson, fourth, and Wm. H. Otis of Milan, fifth. Many new names appeared in the list of winners in individual matches and the resulting distribution of medals was literally state-wide.

J. SHERWIN MURPHY.

# Third Annual Western States S.-B. Championships

"SHOOTER Number Nineteen on target nineteen!" yells Range Officer Herman Pircher. Shooter Nineteen does not state his presence.

"SHOOTER NINETEEN GET ON TARGET NINETEEN OR YOU WILL BE DISQUALIFIED!" yells the range officer once again, but with more determination.

Finally from out of nowhere comes Shooter Nineteen huffing and puffing, gun in one hand, shooting kit, mat and all the rest of a rifleman's necessities in the other and mumbles, "Shoot-t-ter Nine-Nineteen is here Sa-Sir."

The range officer gives him a few words of advice about promptness and goes on with his regular duties. The Western States Small Bore Matches are on.

The City of Richmond, Calif., has spent well over \$6,000 in preparing this municipal range to be suitable for rifle and pistol matches. The range, when under proper management and in full swing, can accommodate fifty shooters per relay. There is a well constructed range house located on the west end of the range, while the firing line is northeast. Two small hills act as wind breaks and there are seldom any strong winds to sweep across the range with the exception of a hard-to-dope fish-tail once in a while.

The first match on the program is over the Dewar Course, with scope and iron sights. In the scope division Mike "Star Stock" Ljutic, of Richmond, took first place with 399, 27x's, creedmooring L. C. Farnsworth who was worth 399, 25x's, and C. W. Turner with 399, 23x's. Ljutic received the Sheriff Miller trophy and a gold medal for his noble deed.

The iron sighters were led by G. Bordwell, who turned in a brilliant 398 to take the gold medal and first place. Henry "Trigger" Wright also shot a 398 but had to take it on the chin from old man Creedmoor and landed in second place. D. Keleher was awarded a bronze medal for his 397.

The next match, a tough one, was the M. G. Ljutic and Son Match which consisted of 30 shots at 100 yards, metallic sights. L. A. Pope, of Los Angeles, an ex-international in the .22 game, came through with a perfect score to beat Al Ljutic's 299. V. Colburn, Oakland's new rifle hope, placed third with 298. Pope's fine shooting entitled him to the M. G. Ljutic and Son trophy and a gold medal. Al Ljutic was satisfied with a silver medal. These were the only matches held on Saturday.

Before nine o'clock rolled around on Sunday morning, June 14, all the shooters

were raring to get started. This was mostly because there wasn't much wind and the Wimbledon Match was programmed first. Mike Ljutic pulled up his socks and shot a 196 to take first place and the gold award in the scope squad. J. P. Graham, a newcomer from Del Monte, with 194, creedmoored that gal Shirley Turner for second and third place. Bob Mank, making his debut in rifle matches, lay down on the firing line with a light barrel rifle, iron sights, no spotting scope, and turned in a 198 x 200 at 200 yards! He fired eighteen consecutive tens, shot an eight on the nineteenth, then finished the last shot a ten—a 198 at 200 yards with an eight!

Monk walked off with the Chamber of Commerce trophy and gold medal. M. Clark held second place and was awarded a silver medal, while L. E. Johnson, the .30-caliber shark, copped third and the bronze medal.

Match number two on Sunday was the Two-Man Team Match at 50 and 100 yards, half the Dewar Course. Mike Ljutic and his son Al, 1935 Father and Son N. R. A. Champs, came through with a record-breaking score of 400 x 400 to clinch first place and the gold medals. L. C. Farnsworth coupled with Colburn and took second with 399 after out-ranking Wright and Pope.

Next came the well-praised 200-yard Swiss (miss and out) Match. Each shooter had to take five sighters before starting for record. Farnsworth, 1935 Western States Champion, who shot 45 straight, just couldn't take it and fizzled out on his 46th shot for a four. Larry said he became too tired to continue but was satisfied with his score as he won first place, the City Council trophy and a gold medal by a wide margin. W. M. Corbin rolled up thirty-one bulls before failing to score a five and took the silver medal with second place. Here comes that gal again! Shirley Turner shot twenty-one consecutives before she missed the black, thereby adding another bronze medal to her collection.

The Four-Man Team Match at 50 and 100 yards closed the actual firing of the matches. Old man Creedmoor again came into the spotlight when the Elks Rifle Club won the match with 792 x 800. The team consisted of Mike and Al Ljutic, Sam Johnson and Dr. C. W. Cole. They were given the Richmond Daily Independent trophy. The Oakland Rifle Club, consisting of Farnsworth, Steve Hampel, J. B. Smith and C. W. Turner, also shot 792 to win the second place Mechanics Bank trophy. Farnsworth, of the Oakland club,

Al Ljutic, of Richmond Elks, and A. Hanscom, of Schuetzen Verein, each shot a 200 to take the gold medals awarded to the high men on the three ranking teams.

After the statistical officers got through, Al Ljutic, the 19-year-old "young un," was acclaimed the 1936 Western States Champion with a score of 880 x 900. With the championship went the beautiful gold Richmond Elks trophy and gold medal. Pope won second place and Mike Ljutic third.

## MAINE SMALLBORE SHOOT

BACK in 1931 a handfull of smallbore shooters from Maine who dubbed themselves "dubs" met a team of more experienced marksmen from nearby Rhode Island. It was the first smallbore match in which Maine shooters participated. Victory for the Maine team in this relatively unimportant event resulted in the organization of the Maine State Rifle and Pistol Association and the subsequent conduct of an annual Maine smallbore tournament. The sportsmen of this vacationland state have always been interested in shooting and the victory over Rhode Island in their first match seemed to furnish the impetus needed to organize a State Association. Today the Association has some thirty clubs, all of them active throughout the year.

The Fifth State Smallbore Tournament which was held at Auburn on June 20 and 21 was in the nature of an anniversary celebration. It was a registered tournament and the double-target system coupled with the new time limit of three-fourths minute per shot was an innovation to most of Maine's marksmen. About seventy-five smallbore shooters from four New England States registered during the two-day meet.

Officers of the match were Lester E. Clark, Executive Officer; Ralph G. Wagg, Range Officer; Kendall Cross, Statistical Officer, and Carl L. Merrow, Official Scorer. All are officers of the Maine State Rifle and Pistol Association and each cheerfully sacrificed the opportunity to shoot in order to lend a helping hand in running off the matches. L. Q. Bradley was present to represent the N. R. A.

Winners of the various events fired included J. J. Crowley, score 185 in the 200-yd. Individual Match and score 582 in the Grand Aggregate Match. G. R. Fox, score 397 Individual Dewar Match; W. A. Young, score 199 100-yd. Individual Match, Ray Rickards, score 200 50-yd. Individual Match, John F. Rand and T. J. Walker, score 789 Two-Man Team Match, and the Middlesex Sportsmen's Rifle Club Team #2, 1894, in the Five-Man Inter-Club Team Match.



## COMING EVENTS

### California

**August 8-9:** American Legion Department of California Rifle and Pistol Matches, sponsored by the American Legion as a part of its Hollywood State Convention. At the Burbank American Legion Club range. Schedule includes both .30 and .22 caliber rifle matches as well as handgun events. For details address Leo H. Snell, Marksmanship Chairman, Hollywood Post 43, Hollywood, Calif.

**Oct. 18:** 2nd Annual California Indoor State Championship, sponsored by the Oakland Rifle Club, Oakland (Calif.). 100 yards small bore indoors, The Metropolitan of the West Coast, at the Oakland Exposition Bldg., 10th and Fallon Streets, Oakland. For programs write Mr. Joseph Ternes, Sec'y., 838 19th Street, Oakland, Calif.

### Delaware

**Oct. 1-4:** Tidewater R & P Championships including the Delaware State Championships with .22 rifle and handguns, sponsored by Marksmans and Wilmington R & P Clubs. At Farmhurst Range near Wilmington. Programs will be ready about Sept. 1.

### Illinois

**August 2:** .22 Cal. Slow Fire Pistol Match at Fort Sheridan. Also Illinois-Wisconsin Interstate Dewar Team Match at County Line Range, near Racine.

**August 16:** 600-yard matches, .30 cal., at Ft. Sheridan.

**August 23:** .22 Cal. Slow, Timed and Rapid Fire Pistol Match at Fort Sheridan.

### Iowa

**Aug. 1-2:** Iowa Civilian Team Tryouts for Camp Perry, conducted by Iowa State Rifle Association. At Des Moines. For details address G. G. Cooper, Sec'y, 816 Telephone Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

### Indiana

**Sept. 24-25:** Muzzle Loading Rifle Matches conducted by the National Muzzle Loading Association in connection with the Fox Howard Trails at Dillsboro. For details write E. M. Farris, Sec'y, Portsmouth, Ohio.

**Oct. 22-24:** National Muzzle Loading Matches conducted by the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association. At Rising Sun. For details write E. M. Farris, Sec'y, Portsmouth, Ohio.

### Massachusetts

**Aug. 1-9:** The Annual High Power Rifle and Pistol Matches of the United Services of New England. At Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield. For details write John M. Pembroke, Sec'y-Treas., American Legion, Room 200, State House, Boston, Mass.

**Aug. 16:** 3rd Annual Tournament of the New York Central A. A. Rifle Club at Albany. Schedule includes .30 and .22 caliber rifle matches and handgun events. Shooting starts promptly at 10:00 a. m. For programs write O. E. Whitbeck, Sec'y, 122 Morris St., Albany, N. Y.

**Sept. 13:** 8th Annual Outdoor Smallbore Match. At G. E. Athletic Field, Dalton Road, Pittsfield, Mass. Open to all. For programs address Arthur R. Peck, Sec'y., Pittsfield G. E. Athletic Association, 100 Woodlawn Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

### Minnesota

**Sept. 19-20:** Minnesota State Pistol Matches. At Ft. Snelling. For programs address Geo. J. Kuch, Sec'y, Robbinsdale, Minn.

### New Mexico

**August 1-2:** New Mexico Rifle and Pistol Association .30 Caliber Match and Tryouts for Camp Perry State Civilian Team. At Santa Fe. For details address L. D. Wilson, Secretary, 500 Kathryn Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## New York

**Aug. 9:** .30 caliber Team and Individual Match over Course "D," conducted by the Long Island R & P Association. At Roslyn. Open to all. For programs address Harry G. Hagedorn, 42 5th St., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

## Ohio

**\* July 31, Aug. 1-2:** The 3rd Annual Zeppelin Smallbore Rifle Tournament, conducted by the Zeppelin Rifle Club at Akron. The range now includes 80 firing points at the shorter ranges and 21 at 200 yards. Address James A. Hale, Sec'y, 257, The Brooklands, Akron, Ohio.

**\* August 8-9:** Third Annual "Fort Harmar Small Bore Open Tournament" conducted by Fort Harmar Rifle Club, Inc., of Marietta, Ohio. The Club this year is programing more matches than at any of the previous tournaments. Cash awards, medals, and prizes guaranteed. Programs now ready. Write L. R. Miller, Secretary, 735 Fourth Street, Marietta, Ohio.

**Aug. 16:** National Muzzle Loading Rifle Matches, sponsored by N. M. L. R. A. At Lima. For programs address E. M. Farris, Sec'y, Portsmouth, Ohio.

**\* August 24-September 12:** The National Rifle and Pistol Matches including the Small Arms Firing School to be conducted the first week, followed by the N. R. A. Matches and concluding with the National Rifle and Pistol Matches, conducted by the War Department. At Camp Perry. For programs address National Rifle Association, Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**Sept. 7:** The Old Trails Muzzle Loading Rifle Club Match at Cambridge, Ohio. Matches will be at 60 and 100 yards. For programs write to H. P. Bell, R. D. No. 6, Bvesville, Ohio.

## Oklahoma

**October 6-7:** State Small Bore and Pistol Tournament, sponsored by the Oklahoma Rifle Association. At Okmulgee. For programs address Captain Elmer C. Croom, Secretary, Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

## Pennsylvania

**Aug. 8:** Fifth Allegheny Valley Small Bore Tournament. At New Kensington. For programs address C. M. Mellon, School Street, Springdale, Pa.

**August 8-9:** Fifth Annual Elizabethtown Small Bore and Pistol Tournament conducted by Elizabethtown Rifle Club. At Middletown. For programs address: O. H. Schwanger, Secretary, Middletown, Pa.

**Sept. 7:** 2nd Annual Labor Day Small Bore Shoot, at Harmony, Pa. Sponsored by the Connoquenessing Valley Gun and Rod Club of Zelienople, Pa. For information and programs address Rev. Guy M. Wilson, Sec'y., Spring-Division Sts., Zelienople, Penna.

## Washington

**Aug. 7-8-9:** 10th Annual Inter-City Rifle and Pistol Matches. Conducted by Kitsap Rifle & Revolver Club of Bremerton (Wash.). For details address J. J. Schorr, Sec'y., 414 Veneta Ave., Bremerton, Wash.

## Wisconsin

**Aug. 2:** Illinois-Wisconsin Interstate Dewar. At County Line Range, near Milwaukee.

**Aug. 8-9:** State High Power Rifle and Pistol Matches and tryouts for the Wisconsin Civilian Team for Camp Perry, conducted by the Wisconsin Rifle Association. At the County Line Range on Highway 42 at the Milwaukee-Racine County line. Rifle matches include slow and rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards and slow fire at 600 yards. Pistol events will include the standard matches at 25 and 50 yards. For details write Harvey Giese, Sec'y., 1707 Maple St., Racine, Wisc.

**Aug. 16:** 4th Annual Small Bore Rifle Tournament of the Owen (Wisc.) Rifle & Pistol Club. Dewar, any sights and 50 meter matches with trophy and cash prizes. Write for program to Lew Bulgrin, Sec'y., Owen, Wisc.

**Sept. 27:** Small Bore Fall Championship. At County Line Range.

## CHALLENGES

**Mr. George W. Stansfield**, 73-year-old President of the Kansas State Rifle Association, whose address is Topeka, Kansas, wants to shoot a match with any and all comers of his age in the United States who are willing to take him on over the "A" course using the Springfield Service Rifle as issued or a sporter with Lyman Sights.

Scores are to be shot on the home ranges of the competitors in the presence of proper witnesses, and the results exchanged by wire, or Mr. Stansfield will take on any competition which may offer itself during the National Matches at Camp Perry, where he can be reached at the Headquarters of the Kansas Civilian Rifle Team.

**The Cresco Rifle and Pistol Club** would like to hear from clubs interested in indoor postal or shoulder to shoulder matches with clubs about their speed. Four positions any sights, 10 to shoot, five high to count. Their best last season was 1848 for five man team over above course. Shooting to start in October. Address communications to Robt. Church, Exec-Officer, Cresco Rifle and Pistol Club, Cresco, Iowa.

**The Montgomery Rifle Club**, Christiansburg, Va. challenges any 5 man team to a shoulder to shoulder 3 position match, metallic sights, either 50 yards or 100 yards. Address D. M. Barnett, Secretary, Elliston, Va.

## GUNS REPORTED STOLEN

Stolen from the residence of William J. Stoneback, Bethlehem Pike, Colmar, Penna., one Orties Automatic Pistol, caliber 7.65 mm., No. 114374, on June 16, 1936. This robbery was investigated by the Pennsylvania State Police of Doylestown Barracks.

Last seen at Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club Indoor Range early in May of this year, one Model 52 Winchester rifle, serial No. 211, standard barrel, slow lock, remodeled stock with short pistol grip and large beavertail fore-end (both checkered) when it disappeared it had Lyman 48 rear sight and Lyman 17-A front. On account of the very low serial number this rifle has a sentimental value far beyond its real value. Report any information to Maurice D. Wilt, 612 W. Horter St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stolen from the apartment of Daniel LeRoy Adams, 1749 North Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Calif., Colt's .38 Special—4½ inch barrel, No. 44809; S. & W. New 38-44—6 inch barrel, No. 473760; S. & W. New K-22—6 inch barrel, No. 649776, also a set of binoculars and six hundred rounds of cartridges all locked in a steel tool box with a carrying handle on top of cover. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of all or any of these guns.

## JOY WON FLORIDA AGGREGATE

**I**N the story reporting results of the Florida Mid-Winter Small Bore Shoot, appearing in the May issue, Thurman Randle was erroneously credited with winning the Southeastern Championship, an aggregate based on scores made in 50-Meter, Long Range and Dewar Individual events.

Walter Joy of Ontario, California, was the winner of this match on a total of 983 and Randle, who scored 979, took his traditional runner-up position, a place Randle has consistently won in aggregate events this year. A. L. Knight of Fort Worth, Texas, placed third with 978.

## THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

## CLUB NOTES

The annual championship shoot of the Swiss Rifle Association in Hudson County, N. J., was held at Landentown, N. Y., on June 20-21. Glorious June weather brought out a good attendance. As in previous years, Harry Pope scored the targets and all of his old friends were happy to see him in the best of health and full of his usual good humor. Mr. Pope was congratulated on the recent marriage of his grandson, who has just reached the age of twenty-five. An uncle of Mr. Pope's is still going strong, well along in the nineties, so that there is a possibility that very soon five generations of Pope's will be able to listen at the same time to the crack of the famous barrel which has added such lustre to the Pope family name.

The police pistol team from St. Paul proved their superiority over other police units in Minnesota by winning both ends of a series of pistol and machine gun contests staged at Fort Snelling, June 22.

Their four-man team of D. Fabio, A. Johnson, C. Simons, and T. Harkness totalled 1009 in the pistol event to defeat the No. 1 team of the State Highway Patrol by eleven points. They scored 367 slow fire, 331 timed fire and 311 rapid fire. Hibbing was third with 971 and Minneapolis placed fourth. Minneapolis No. 1 was runner-up in the machine gun event with 328, three points behind the St. Paulites.

A. Dufrene, of Minneapolis, won the individual match with 273, followed by S. Porter, of Rochester, 270.

Shooters of the Delaware and Hudson Police Team dominated the 98th division pistol matches staged over the Army Qualification Course at Split Rock, N. Y., on May 24.

Not only did they win both the five-man team championships but they also came away with more than their share of honors in the individual matches.

Their 1454 total in the .22 caliber match was 21 points ahead of the Williamson Rifle Club, and their 1478 with .38's was 23 points better than the Lyons Falls Rifle Club could produce as runner-up. J. R. Henon was the individual champion with an average of 99.167, while Joe Overbaugh was high man with the service pistol with 98.17. J. Cataldo, of Lyons Falls, broke the D. and H. jinx in the .22 caliber event by winning with a 99.5 average.

The Bronx Revolver Association held a testimonial dinner in honor of exceptional shooting of Michael A. Dragone, of New Rochelle, who won the club's monthly medal for three consecutive times, the last time with a score of 278 out of 300 possible points.

After dinner plans were discussed for holding a series of outdoor matches on the Connecticut Estate of the club's president, Dr. N. J. Bonomo. The club continues to meet each Wednesday and Friday at the 105th Field Artillery Armory in the Bronx. Interested shooters are invited to contact the secretary, Fred N. Darmstadt, 809 Melrose Ave., Bronx.

The Island City Revolver Club, of Alameda, Calif., reports the addition of two interesting new members to their club rolls. One of these, Robert E. Peary, son of the late Admiral Peary the famous Arctic explorer, is an explorer and traveler in his own right and has been entertaining clubs in the vicinity of Alameda with moving pictures of his hunting experiences while ice-bound in the far north. The second addition is S. F. B. Morse, Jr., grandson of the inventor of the telegraph.

The representatives of the Peninsula Rifle League gave a few lessons to rivals from the Marin, San Joaquin, and North Bay Leagues in the Central California Inter League Match on June 7.

The match was staged between picked teams of twelve men from each league with the ten high scores to count and consisted of four stages: 200 yards slow and rapid fire, 300 yards rapid fire, and 600 yards slow fire. The winning team totalled 2331 over the course and the other teams, in order, had 2322, 2291, and 2274.

The fourth annual small-bore matches of the New York State Rifle Association were successfully held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, in perfect weather with a successful attendance and the competitors all had a good outing. This year the executive force was augmented by Ollie Schriver in person. The other judges were Frank Kahrs and Tom Davis with Bill Runde squadding targets, Jack Travers handling the finances and statistics, and George Amourout running the firing line. In fact, twenty minutes after the last shot was fired in the Wingate Trophy Team Match—fourteen teams—the bulletin was posted and prizes distributed by the Executive Officer Fred M. Waterbury. The previous record in this match was broken by the Delaware Valley Rifle Club, represented by W. Skinner, R. C. Cassman, J. J. Obermeyer, and J. Vose, whose 784 x 800 was two points better than the previous high. Another highlight of the matches was the 300-yard contest. A cup was up for "a possible" but it's "still up." However, E. B. Mechling only missed by a couple of whiskers, hanging up a 98, and five others won souvenir expert medals with a 95 or better.

The American Legion, Department of New York, Fidac and Junior matches were fired over the Greenwich Fish and Game Club range on Sunday, June 28. The Fidac match drew seven five-man (three high to count) Post teams, and eight individual Legionnaires with scores fired in team matches to count in the individual match. Weather conditions were not good, a variable wind from 7:00 to 9:00 and in velocity as high as 20 miles per hour with changing light made shooting difficult.

The James A. Lyons Post 122 of Roslyn, L. I., won first place with a score of 583 x 600. Liberty Post 515 of Greenwich finished second with a score of 578 and Urban-Karcher Post 850, of Castorland, took third with 569.

The Individual Fidac was taken by Lee Murtaugh, of Roslyn, with a score of 195 x 200. Jack Woolshlager, of Castorland, with the same score was out-ranked and Bill Synarski, of Amsterdam, took third place with 194 x 200.

The Junior matches, fired at 50 feet, resulted in a victory for Liberty Post 515 Juniors of Greenwich.

The fourth annual Texhoma small-bore matches staged by the Wichita Falls (Tex.) Gun Club, April 19, resulted in a victory for that old Dallas warhorse, Thurman Randle, who came through with a total of 1079 in an aggregate of four matches. R. C. Pope was runner-up with 1071, and J. R. Martin took third with 1069.

A. C. Cantrell led the pistol group with an aggregate score of 1056. M. O. Wilson was close behind with 1051.

The third shoot of the Northern California-Southern Oregon Rifle League held at Klamath and Yreka resulted in a victory for the Yreka small-boremen who had a five-man total of 1958 over the Dewar course. Medford was second with 1941. Sullivan of the Weed team was high individual with 396, outranking Athey of the winning team who had the same total.

The pistol and revolver matches of the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association held at Meridan, Conn., June 28, resulted in a victory for Elliott Jones, of Greenwich, who had an aggregate score of 647, 24 points more than E. M. Chase. F. Ellicott, of Milford, won the class "C" championship in the small-bore rifle matches staged at Meridan on June 21. His Dewar course total was 391.

Four Marines from the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., travelled all the way to San Diego on June 12 to demonstrate their superiority over the other Marine and Naval detachments stationed on the West Coast.

Their winning score of 1109 x 1200 points at 200 standing, 200 rapid, 300 rapid, 600 and 1000 yards prone, topped the best efforts of the Fleet Marine Force by twelve points. They were followed in order by San Diego, 1095; Pearl Harbor, 1079; Mare Island, 1069; and the U. S. Battle Force, 1060. Sgt. C. J. Anderson, of Puget Sound, was high individual with a total of 285 x 300.

## ROCHESTER CLUB PROGRESSES

THE Rochester (N. Y.) Rifle Club, founded and receiving its charter in 1914, recently completed its twenty-second year of indoor gallery matches. The club has changed the location of its range several times in this period but has never failed to have an active indoor season.

The range, now located at No. 4 Commercial St., is the largest and best equipped range in the history of the club with room for fifteen men to fire at one time.

The club is a member of the Western New York Rifle League and in the past two seasons has won thirty-two consecutive shoulder-to-shoulder matches. The team average for the past season was 1443 in twelve matches, firing three positions, prone, sitting and standing, the five high men in each position counting as the team.

Arthur Blensingher, the president of the club, as usual finished as high man for the year, having an average of 290.3. Other names usually found in the team score include C. Alger 289.7, L. Van Dusen 287.3, C. Johnson 285.5 and O. LeRoy 285.4.

Besides the shoulder-to-shoulder matches the club participates in a complete program of pistol and individual matches which assures them of a busy and interesting season.—C. ALGER.

## SHOOTERS ARE WELCOME IN CLEVELAND

MEMBERS of the East Cleveland Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc., have issued an open invitation to the shooting fraternity to make use of their range facilities while visiting the "Great Lakes Exposition" in Cleveland this summer.

The club is now celebrating its fifth anniversary, having been organized in the summer of 1931. Starting at that time as a mere handful of local shooting enthusiasts, the membership has continued to grow year by year until it is now close to the one hundred mark—with new applications coming in right along.

They have two fine ranges, both readily accessible from all parts of Metropolitan Cleveland, giving 50 feet and 75 feet for indoor work and from 25 to 100 yards outdoors. The indoor range, located at Eddy Road and Hayden Avenue, is open four evenings each week, Monday and Friday for revolver practice, and Tuesday and Wednesday for rifle. The outdoor range is available every day in the week—but is limited to .22 caliber on Sundays. Any of the four evening indoor range officers will be glad to supply directions and permission to those interested in a little daylight shooting on the outdoor range which is located just southeast of the city.—R. L. Couch.

# PERRY Ohio State Small Bore Championships

**Grand Aggregate—Ohio Championship—Fifty Meter, Any Sights—Fifty Yard—Wimbledon—Dewar. Eight Firsts, five Seconds, five Thirds, including 1 and 3 in the Aggregates, 1, 2, 3 in the Dewar.**

# RITCHIE Eastern Small Bore Championships

**Grand Aggregate—Eastern Individual Championship—Camp Perry Special—Spencer—Palma Team Match—Swiss Match—Hundred Yard, Any Sights. Seven Firsts, including 1, 2 in the Aggregate. Including also the only 10-X Possible shot during the matches.**

# WON WITH EZXS

**S**HOOTERS whose choice in ammunition was Winchester EZXS—including the new Special Long Range EZXS—cleaned up the major honors in the two principal Small Bore rifle tournaments held during the period of June 26-July 5, as indicated above. High lights included the brilliant new Women's Dewar Course Record of 399 x 400 with 24Xs by Mrs. Helen Hale of Akron, Ohio, and the only 10X possible shot at Camp Ritchie—made by R. D. Lambert, of Nazareth, Pa., who also won the Individual Grand Aggregate.

## CAMP PERRY

### OHIO STATE SMALL BORE MATCHES JUNE 26-28 INCLUSIVE

#### Grand Aggregate Match—Total of 7 Matches

1. Dave Bashline	2364 x 2400	M52	EZXS
3. A. L. Darkow	2358 x 2400	M52	EZXS
5. R. E. Louden	2352 x 2400	M52	EZXS

#### Ohio Championship Match—Aggregate of 7 Matches

1. Dave Bashline	2364 x 2400	M52	EZXS
3. Merle Israelson	2347 x 2400	M52	EZXS
4. L. C. Barrett	2345 x 2400	M52	EZXS
5. C. R. Ripley	2345 x 2400	M52	EZXS

#### Fifty Meter Match—Any Sights

1. Dave Bashline	397 x 400	M52	EZXS
4. Merle Israelson	396 x 400	M52	EZXS
5. Dana Scarborough	396 x 400	M52	EZXS

#### Fifty Yd. Match—Any Sights

1. A. L. Darkow	400 x 400—33Xs	M52	EZXS
2. John Campbell	400 x 400—29Xs	M52	EZXS
5. Helen Hale	399 x 400—29Xs	M52	EZXS

#### Small Bore Wimbledon—200 Yds. Any Sights

1. A. L. Darkow	197 x 200	M52	EZXS
2. Dana Scarborough	196 x 200	M52	EZXS
3. A. C. Brennen	195 x 200	M52	EZXS
4. Merle Israelson	194 x 200	M52	EZXS

#### Dewar Course Match—50, 100 Yds.—Metallic Sights

1. Mrs. Helen Hale	399 x 400—24Xs	M52	EZXS
2. Dave Bashline	398 x 400	M52	EZXS
3. Merle Israelson	397 x 400	M52	EZXS

## OHIO TEAM TRY-OUT MATCH

### Aggregate of 50 Yd. Any Sights, 100 Yd. Any Sights, and Small Bore Wimbledon

1. A. C. Brennen	987 x 1000	M52	EZXS
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### Two-Man Team Match—200 Yds.—Any Sights

2. Dana Scarborough	384 x 400	M52	EZXS
Dave Bashline		M52	EZXS
3. Leo Barrett	382 x 400	M52	EZXS
James Hale		M52	EZXS

## OHIO-IOWA TEAM MATCH

Eleven out of 20 shooters on the winning Ohio Team, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd, used EZXS.

## CAMP RITCHIE

### EASTERN SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES JULY 1-5 INCLUSIVE

#### Eastern Individual Championship—50, 100 and 200 Yds.—Any Sights

1. R. D. Lambert	298 x 300	M52	EZXS
	(2Xs at 200)		
2. W. P. Schweitzer	298 x 300	M52	EZXS
	(1X at 200)		at 200
6. Jack Lacy	295 x 300	M52	EZXS
8. Maj. J. W. Hession	295 x 300	M52	EZXS
10. F. A. Clemons	295 x 300	M52	EZXS

#### 50-Yd. Stage—First—

Dave Carlson	100 x 100—9Xs	M52	EZXS
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#### 100-Yd. Stage—First—

Roger De Baun	100 x 100—7Xs	M52	EZXS
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#### 200-Yd. Stage—First—

Jack Lacy	100 x 100	M52	EZXS
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(only perfect score)

8 out of first 10 places won with Winchester Model 52 rifles.

#### Camp Perry Special Match—50, 100 Yds. Metallic Sights

1. Merle Israelson	400 x 400—26Xs	M52	EZXS
	13Xs at 100 yds.		
2. W. P. Schweitzer	400 x 400—26Xs	M52	EZXS
	11Xs at 100 yds.		
3. Dave Carlson	400 x 400—25Xs	M52	EZXS
5. B. O. Wehle	398 x 400—26Xs	M52	EZXS

3 out of next 5 place winners also used Winchester EZXS. 9 of the first ten used M52 rifles, one with special barrel.

## Small Bore Spencer Match—200 Yds.—Any Sights

1. W. H. Oakey, Jr.	196—8Xs	M52	Prec.
2. Thurman Randle	196—7Xs	M52	EZXS
3. C. F. Black	196—6Xs	M52	EZXS

Winners of 5th, 7th, 8th also used EZXS. 7 of first 10 used M52, one with special barrel.

## Palma Team Match—150, 175, 200 Yds.—Any Sights

1. Quinipiac Rifle & Revolver Club			
Jack Lacy	223	M52	EZXS
Dave Carlson	221	M52	EZXS
E. J. Doyle	221	M52	EZXS
Eric Johnson	220	52-Johnson	EZXS

885

## 2. Fenmore Rifle Club

J. C. Lippencott, Jr.	224	M52	EZXS
W. P. Schweitzer	219	M52	EZXS
Sam Tekulsky	219	Pope	EZXS
T. P. Samsos	217	M52	EZXS

879

## Swiss Match—200 Yds.—Any Sights

1. C. F. Rider	14 bulls	M52	EZXS
3. T. P. Samsos	9 bulls	M52	EZXS
5. Eric Johnson	7 bulls	52-Johnson	EZXS

## Individual Grand Aggregate

Total score in Palma, Spencer, Eastern and Camp Perry Special Matches.

1. R. D. Lambert	1113 x 1125	M52	EZXS
2. Dave Carlson	1107 x 1125	M52	EZXS

6 out of first 10 used M52 rifles.

## Dewar Two-Man Team Match—50, 100 Yds.—Metallic Sights

Highest individual score among 70 entries was made by Dave Bashline, Akron, Ohio: 50 yards, 200 x 200; 100 yds, 199 x 200—total 399 x 400 with model 52 and EZXS.

## 100 Yd. Individual Match—Any Sights

1. Dave Carlson	200 x 200	M52	EZXS
2. W. P. Schweitzer	199 x 200	M52	

## 100 Yd. Individual Match—Metallic Sights

2. Alan Salkeld	199	M52 Spl. bbl.	EZXS
3. C. F. Rider	199	M52	EZXS

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

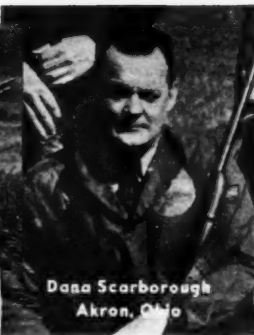




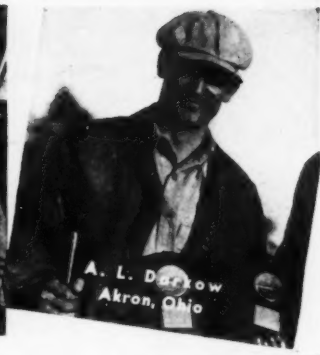
Mrs. Helen Hale  
Akron, Ohio



Dave Bashline  
Akron, Ohio



Dana Scarborough  
Akron, Ohio



A. L. Darrow  
Akron, Ohio



Mark Israelson  
Akron, Ohio

The Ohio State Small Bore Championships, at Camp Perry, drew a big turn-out of expert marksmen from all over the state and far beyond its borders. In the Dewar Course Match, which was won by Mrs. Hale with a new Dewar course record score for women, there were 65 contestants, at least 60 of whom were men, including practically all of the best shots there.

Quinnipiac Rifle & Revolver Club Team, New Haven, Conn. Front row, at left, Wm. Brewler, alternate; at right, Major J. W. Hession, Coach.



R. D. Lambert  
Pa.



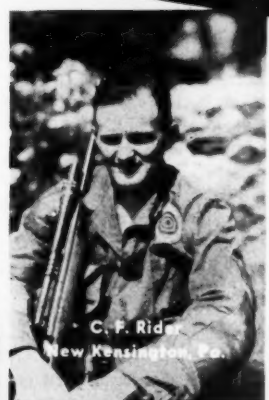
Dave Carlson  
New Haven, Conn.



Thurman Randle  
Dallas, Tex.



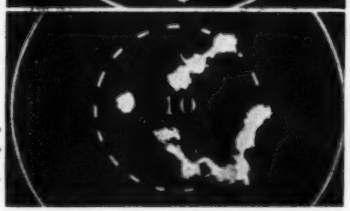
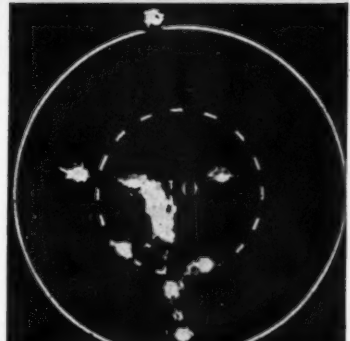
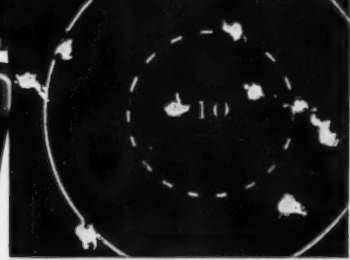
W. H. Oakey, Jr.  
Hertford, N. C.



C. F. Rider  
New Kensington, Pa.

Fenmore Rifle Club Team, Hillside, N. J.

In the Eastern Small Bore Championship Matches at Camp Ritchie, Md., the only 10-X possible that was shot during the entire tournament was made by R. D. Lambert, in the Eastern Two-Man Team Match, at the 100-yard stage. This target is shown at the bottom, on the right. The upper two targets, on the right, were shot by Dave Carlson, in the 100-Yard Match—Any Sight. They represent the only perfect score shot in the match.

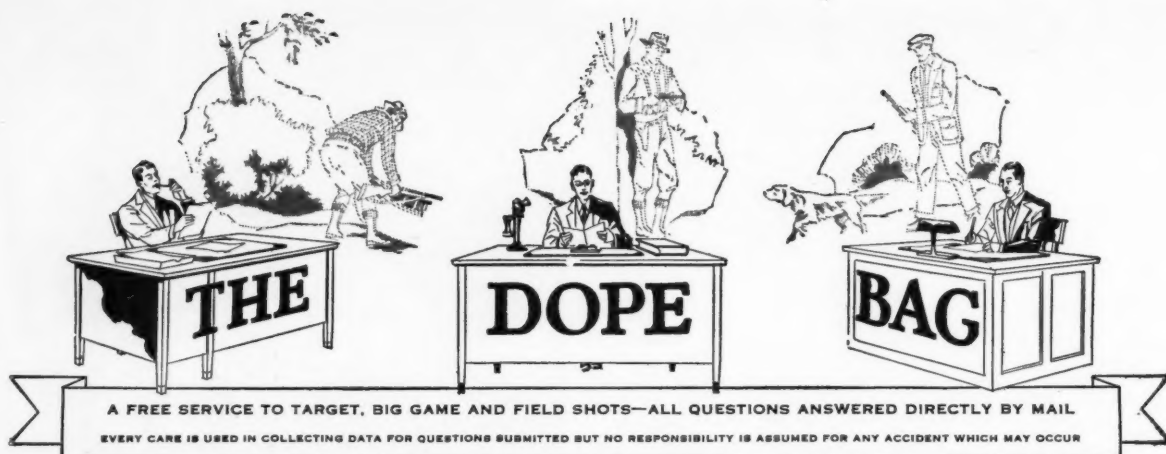


Leading progressive dealers sell Winchester Precision Special Match ammunition and Winchester Model 52 Target Rifles, and will gladly supply you.

# WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

For answers to special target shooting questions you are invited to write to Major J. W. Hession, Manager, Shooting Promotion Division.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

## The Donaldson-Smith .220 Krag

**M**. S. RISLEY, master mechanic and rifle-worker par excellence, of Hubbardsville, New York, has already made up and delivered a few single-shot rifles in the comparatively new .220-Krag caliber. Risley is the fine metal worker who did all such work and the browning on the finest sporting rifles made up, stocked and furnished by the famous R. G. (Bob) Owens. The Niedner Rifle Corporation, Dowagiac, Michigan, is also about ready to go on this same .220 Krag caliber, or should be by the time this appears in print.

That is good news, because the workmanship of Niedner and of Risley is on par, both on a high level which should assure their rifleman customers of the finest chambers and bushed ignition systems that can be made. It is planned (and we hope it will be carried out) to standardize on chamber and cartridge dimensions, so that J. Bushnell Smith can furnish cases and loads for both makes of rifles in this .220-Krag caliber.

The .220 Krag is of course a necked-down .22-caliber Krag cartridge. However, it is a very special design with a gentle shoulder slope and considerable body taper, obtained by reducing the Krag shoulder diameter from about .443 inch down to .385 inch or less. The exact dimensions and the particular shape as finally determined through experiment are very important if not critical, because slight variations have an adverse effect on the ideal velocity-pressure ratio obtained with the exact .220-Krag cartridge as designed by Harvey A. Donaldson. While early proof tests showed that maximum .220-Swift loads could be put in the .220-

Krag case and fired in the first .226-inch rifles the case is built (about  $\frac{1}{32}$  inch short) for less powder than that, as the purpose of the new cartridge is to develop .220-Swift velocities at lower pressures.

How well the .220 Krag fulfills its intended purpose is indicated by a chronograph test of Smith's loads in a 28-inch, Savage, Hornet barrel chambered for the .220 Krag by Risley. This test was made in June this year at the Bridgeport laboratory by Remington engineers. One load was 39.0 grains No. 4064 powder behind the 40-grain Sisk Express-Magnum bullet. The average instrumental velocity was the highest ever recorded with the Remington chronograph, or 4085 f.-s. That is equivalent to well over 4200 f.-s. at the muzzle. The other load was 38.0 grains No. 4064 behind the Sisk 55-grain Express-Magnum bullet. The instrumental velocity was 3750 f.-s. which equals about 3900 f.-s. m.v. Both are about 100 f.-s. higher than the velocities obtained with the various factory loads in .220-Swift caliber.

Early this year H. A. Donaldson sent me some fired cases all in .22 caliber so that I could note the difference in pressure signs through examination and comparison of primers, pockets, surface condition and neck expansion. The lot included the .220 Swift, .220 Krag .22-30-'06 and .22 Newton among others. I was surprised over the comparatively low pressures manifested by the condition of the fired cases of .220-Krag caliber. All were loaded to maximum velocity and some indicated higher pressures than did the factory load except the .220 Krag which indicated it had developed lower pressures than the

.220 Swift. Even more convincing was the minimum neck expansion of the .220-Krag cases revealed by the fit of the bullet in their unsized necks which proved they had been fired in a tight chamber with very little clearance at the neck. This condition, of course, tended to increase pressures which, however, did not materialize, apparently. The reason for low pressures is the special taper of body and shoulder of the .220-Krag case.

The original .22 Krag was brought out by Charles Newton in 1912. A recently-fired case of this cartridge was included in the lot. The neck was expanded showing plenty of chamber clearance had been employed to reduce pressures but still the case and primer showed plenty of pressure signs. Donaldson improved this .22 Krag about four years ago by adopting the taper of the .280 Ross case. In his experiments he went to the bigger bore of the .226-inch .22 Hi-Power Savage barrel and then from the 12-inch twist to the 16-inch twist, both expedients being calculated to reduce pressures. Finally he hit upon the ideal body-taper and shoulder taper to give the maximum velocity at minimum pressures which was what he had been seeking.

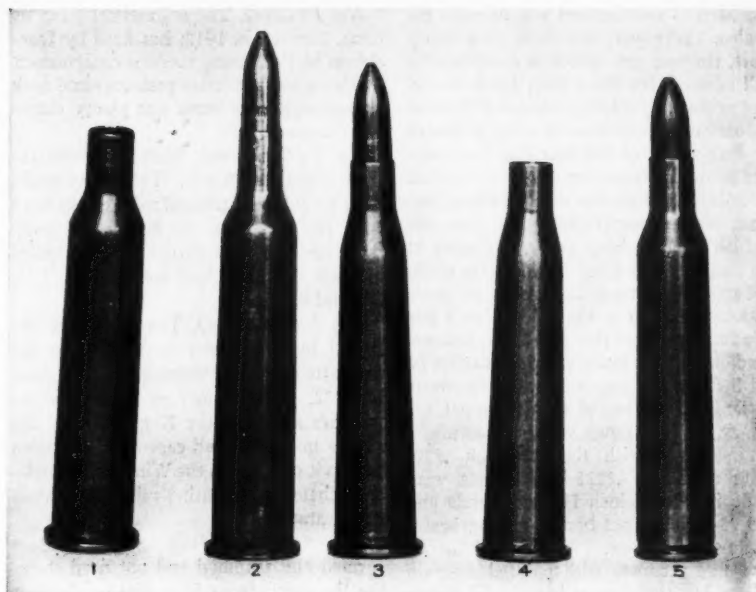
Two Savage barrels were procured both having .226-inch grooves (6) with 16-inch twist. One of these was used by J. B. Smith with the .30-'06 case having a special taper much similar to that of the special Krag case used by Donaldson. Smith made the cases for both and the two men experimented and compared results, sharing in the development of the present .220 Krag.

About the time J. B. Smith designed his

long-taper .22-30-'06 case J. B. Sweany hit upon the same idea as I received the news and sample cases from both at practically the same time, which was early in 1935. Sweany rejected his because it directed the hot powder gases ahead of the neck directly against the vulnerable throat of the rifle. One experiment resulted in appreciable throat erosion after only twenty shots. A card wad shut off the erosive flow and leakage but raised pressures and required lowering the charge and velocity. So the gentle taper was dropped and a more abrupt shoulder was adopted until the Winchester factory finally brought out the standard .220 Swift.

J. B. Smith, however, used his thin wads of beeswax and graphite to control erosion when loading the tapered case. After 2000 rounds of such loads had been fired Smith said there was no loss in accuracy and no considerable erosion. In his .226-Krag, Donaldson used graphite wads of his own formula, which wads are now obtainable from R. B. Sisk. The original hope of both experimenters was to use the long 70-grain bullet of the .22 Hi-Power Savage, but it did not prove stable or accurate in the 16-inch twist, although all lighter and shorter bullets performed finely including the blunt-nose, Sisk, 63-grain, Niedner bullet. The observed rate of erosion in .226-inch bores with maximum wax-wad loads indicates a fine-accuracy life of at least 2500 rounds.

The final outcome was the adoption of a 14-inch twist for the .220 Krag. Although 2 or 3 grains more powder can be used behind the same weight of bullet in the .227-inch bore it was finally decided to change to the standard .224-inch bore so all Hornet, Lovell and Neidner-Mag-



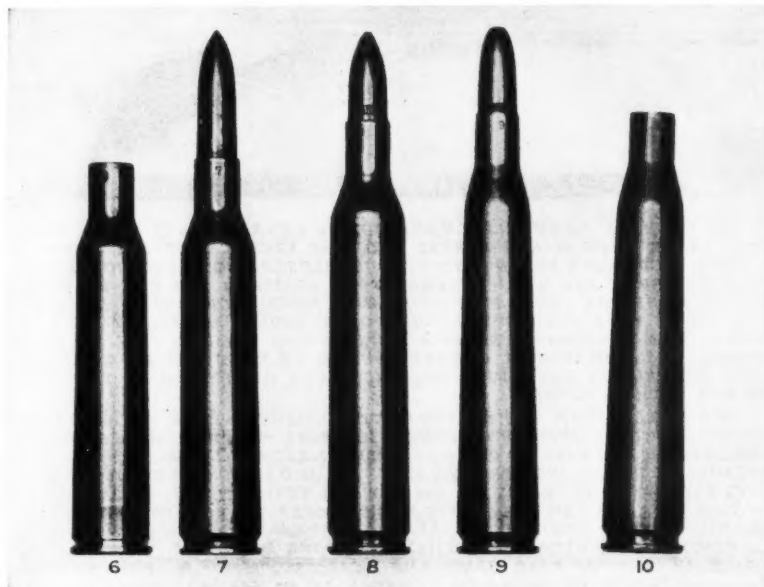
num bullets can be used in any diameter between .2225 inch and .2245 inch. When the point radius is right (6 to 8 caliber) in 55-grain pointed bullets, one diameter seems to work as well as the other between these limits in the 14-inch twist. There is apparently no change in pressures in maximum loads, probably because the smaller bullets promptly upset to full groove diameter at the very start. Any slugging, forcement or distortion tendency of the bullet or any core melting or core slipping tendency with the long, pointed bullets would be most pronounced in the 63-grain weight, in the long-bearing shape and in the full .2245-inch diameter. Con-

versely, such bullet effects of ultra-high velocities would be modified by the short-bearing, two-diameter shape, the shorter 55-grain weight and the smaller .2225-inch bullet diameter.

In order to assure the minute-of-angle accuracy obtained in the preliminary tests and to provide a high order of practical accuracy through a constant zero the purchased barrels adopted as a standard for the .220 Krag in Risley jobs will measure  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the breech and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the muzzle in 28-inch length. The groove diameter will be .224 inch and the twist will be one turn in 14 inches. The standard Niedner specification will be substantially the same for their .220-Krag rifles, but because they make their own barrels any desired variation in twist or groove or outside diameter could be had in Niedner barrels of this caliber. The firing pins and bushing jobs of both Risley and Niedner are not only correct but the best to be had anywhere.

The standard loads adopted by J. Bushnell Smith for the .224-inch .220 Krag include the 45-grain bullet with 38.0 grains No. 4064 powder and the pointed, 6-caliber, 55-grain bullet with 36.0 grains No. 4064. In my opinion the bullet diameter of all special .22-caliber bullets should be standardized at .223 inch, although .2225-inch, .2235-inch or .224-inch bullets of the pointed 55-grain type will give fine results. In the early .226-Krag rifles already made up with .227-inch barrels the .2245-inch bullets can be used with charges a couple of grains heavier.

So far all experimental .226-Krag and the now-adopted .220 Krag rifles have been made up on heavy, high-wall, Winchester single-shot actions. I expect that eventually M-54, M-1903, M-1917, 30-S





and Mauser bolt actions will be used for it also. However, the Krag is a fairly short, rimmed case which is exceptionally well adapted for the falling block single-shot actions. Unlike the longer .220-Swift it does not require the camming power of the bolt-action or the long double-extractors of the Farquarshon single-shot action for adequate extraction of fired cases. Because of the comparatively low pressures and its excellent body taper, beginning at the rim, the .220-Krag case extracts easily and smoothly after firing in properly made chambers. Even in the bolt-action it has an advantage over the .220 Swift, because handloads of the latter cartridge cannot be fed through the magazine when the overall length is increased to give target accuracy for long-range vermin shooting.

First tests with the .224-inch .220-Krag rifles and .2225-inch bullets were made in two 26-inch Hornet barrels and one 28-inch Hornet barrel on Winchester single-shot actions. The longer barrel gave fine accuracy with pointed 55-grain bullets but the shorter barrels did better with the blunt-nose 55-grain bullets. Since all these barrels had a 16-inch twist, it was decided to adopt the 14-inch twist so that 6-caliber pointed bullets could be efficiently used. The 16-inch twist, however, gives very fine accuracy with 45-grain bullets and 4-caliber 55-grain bullets.

After trying three of the Risley jobs J. Bushnell Smith said there was no body-expansion with the heaviest loads and the extraction was perfectly normal. He does not see how the Risley chambers could be improved, and Smith happens to be a very fine mechanic in his own right, very critical when it comes to rifle chambers and fully qualified to judge them.

This year Donaldson sent to me for my inspection a Winchester single-shot action with lightened hammer and a fast lock with shortened hammer-fall. It had the adjustable Bremer-type double-set trigger. Very little appreciable movement of the front trigger was required for firing. When set, it scarcely moved to trip the hammer. Unlike the Winchester Schuetzen double-set this front trigger could not trip the hammer unless set. With an angle base-block to increase the power of the spring, this lock (with improved main spring) is four times faster than the normal lock, according to Harvey Donaldson.

Another Risley refinement was a straightening or raising of the upper tang to a level which would permit more comfortable aim when using a telescope sight. This change in itself raised the comb about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, which is a real gain in security of hold. Donaldson told me he sights his scope to shoot center at 200 yards with the .220 Krag and no chucks are safe up to 400 yards. The rest of the story is better told by the cuts and caption.

*No. 1 (Case).* The original .22 Krag by Chas. Newton in 1912, but fired by Donaldson in 1935 using modern components. Primer shows excessive pressures and neck expansion proves there was plenty chamber clearance.

*No. 2 (Cartridge).* Same case with 70-grain bullet seated in it. This bullet would drop through the unsized neck of the fired case, No. 1. Note the absence of body taper and the very abrupt shoulder bevel in cases and cartridges numbered 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

*No. 3 (Cartridge).* The .226-Krag designed by Donaldson in 1934 after his first attempt at improving the .22 Krag in 1932. The primer or case show no pressure signs and the 70-grain bullet fits snugly in the unsized case-neck as shown just as it came from the Winchester single-shot chamber indicating minimum chamber clearance.

*No. 4 (Case).* The .220-Krag case formed and trimmed and not fired showing the quick taper from rim to shoulder and the gentle shoulder bevel, which features of design permit high velocity at low pressure. That the shape and capacity for efficiently propelling .22 bullets is exactly right is proven by the ballistic efficiency of its loads and is demonstrated by the failure of other cases which vary but slightly from this exact form. A similar general shape of case copied from the .220 Krag but not a perfect duplicate required a reduction of its charge by as much as five grains of powder because of the excessive pressures developed by the variant, although it was a close copy.

*No. 5 (Cartridge).* The W. R. A. make of .220 Swift cartridge shown for comparison. The factory Swift holds two grains more powder than the .220 Krag, but the latter burns its load more efficiently for equal velocities with lower pressures.

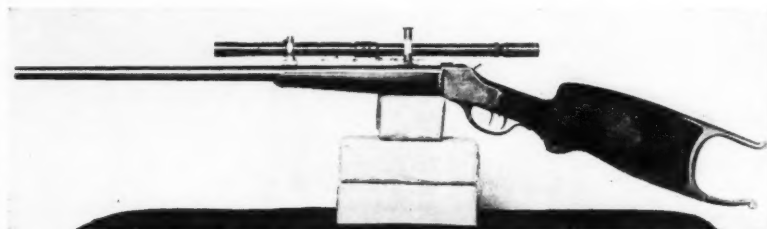
*No. 6 (Case).* The .220 Swift fired case. Neck expansion shows greater chamber clearance and the primer shows heavier pressure as compared with the fired case from the .220 Krag. The primer is flattened and a pronounced ridge of metal is raised around the striker indent. The photo shows the body of the case is expanded  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch above the base.

*No. 7 (Cartridge).* The .22 Hi-Power Newton. The case was made by Chas. Newton from the 7-mm and the bullet is a 90-grain Newton of two-diameters.

*No. 8 (Cartridge).* The .22-30-'06. This is the .30-'06 case merely necked to take the .22-caliber 70-grain bullet. However, in a 16-inch twist it would not keep these bullets point on at 100 yards, and this even with maximum loads which leave signs of excessive pressures on case and primer.

*No. 9 (Cartridge).* The long-taper .226-30-'06 used by J. B. Smith in a Springfield action. It was made by reforming case No. 8 in Smith's die. It has the same body-slant and shoulder-taper as the .220-Krag but the capacity is needlessly great as is the length, although it gives fine results with 55-grain and 63-grain bullets on targets and chucks up to 300 yards.

*No. 10 (Case).* The .226-30-'06 just as it came from the chamber of Smith's rifle. Although the 63-grain bullet and a heavier



THE ORIGINAL .226 DONALDSON-SMITH KRAG RIFLE: A HEAVY WINCHESTER SINGLE-SHOT WITH 27-INCH BARREL AND  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -X FECKER SCOPE. WEIGHT, 12 POUNDS. THIS RIFLE BELONGS TO H. A. DONALDSON. NOTE THE DONALDSON TYPE OF LEVER AND THE OFFHAND STOCK DESIGNED FOR THE STANDING POSITION AND FOR BENCH-REST SHOOTING. DONALDSON KILLED HIS FIRST CHUCK THIS YEAR WITH THIS RIFLE FROM STANDING POSITION AND AT 196 PACES. THE RIFLE HAS A SPEED ACTION WITH A HAMMER FALL OF ONLY  $\frac{1}{4}$ -INCH. INCIDENTALLY, M. S. RISLEY BUILDS BY HAND THE FINE BREMER-TYPE SET-TRIGGER MECHANISM AND FAST LOCK MENTIONED IN THE TEXT OF THE ARTICLE ABOVE.

THE RIFLE SHOWN HAS A SNUG-FITTING CHAMBER WITH A TIGHT NECK WHICH PROMOTES ACCURACY. DONALDSON SAYS MINUTE-OF-ANGLE GROUPS ARE COMMON AND EASY TO GET WHEN USING MAXIMUM LOADS IN THIS RIFLE. BECAUSE OF THE .226-INCH GROOVE DIAMETER AND 16-INCH TWIST DONALDSON USES FROM 41 TO 42 GRAINS NO. 4064 POWDER BEHIND THE 55-GRAIN BULLET IN THIS .226-KRAG AND THUS GETS EVEN HIGHER VELOCITIES THAN THOSE REACHED AT THE REMINGTON BALLISTIC STATION WITH THE .220-KRAG (THE LIGHTNING .224) WHICH HAS A .224-INCH GROOVE DIAMETER. THE HEAVIER LOADS IN THE .226-KRAG SEND THE 6-CALIBER, 55-GRAIN, SISK BULLETS THROUGH  $\frac{1}{4}$ -INCH OF COLD-ROLLED STEEL AT 200 YARDS.

charge than that used behind the 46-grain bullet in the Swift was fired in this case, it actually shows less pressure than does the Swift case. The reason, of course, is that favorable body-taper and gentle shoulder bevel, which taper characterizes the .220 Krag, now rebaptized, "The Lightning .224."

#### R. A. 16-GAUGE LOADS—Continued

In June we reported results obtained with our full-choke M-31 Remington pump gun at 20 yards and 40 yards when using seven different Remington loads of soft, chilled and coppered shot in No. 6 and No. 4 sizes. This month we continue the series by reporting our results with smaller shot, more suitable for the 16 gauge. Three shots were fired for spread with each load at 20 yards followed by five patterns at 40 yards using arbitrary areas or definite circles drawn on the target before firing. The bore was examined and cleaned after finishing with each load.

No. 7½ Coppered Shot in Kleanbore Arrow Express load, lacquered. Called "Extra Long Range." Dense centers at 20 yards measured 14½, 17 and 16 inches. Extreme spread, 19, 22 and 22 inches. At 40 yards an average of 294 pellets hit the target for 3.4 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
45	131	265
39	120	244
38	136	246
26	105	236
25	107	236

No. 7½, chilled. Kleanbore Scatter Load with 2½ drams duPont powder and an ounce of shot. At 20 yards the dense centers were 25, 20 and 20 inches. The extreme spread, 29, 25½ and 27 inches. At 40 yards this scatter load gave the only "blown" pattern we encountered. An average of 143 hits on the target meant 1.6 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
18	45	116
13	46	118
19	54	119
3	19	46
14	48	139

No. 7½, chilled. Kleanbore Nitro Club. Same load as preceding one but normally arranged and not designed to scatter. At 20 yards the dense centers were 16, 16 and 16½ inches. The extreme spread, 22½, 23 and 20 inches. At 40 yards an average of 212 pellets hit the target for 2.4 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
18	69	177
16	67	196
19	72	172
19	48	146
25	68	166

No. 7½, chilled. Same case and shot load, but 2¾ drams powder (¼-dram heavier). At 20 yards the dense centers ran, 15½, 15 and 16 inches. The extreme spread, 19, 19 and 21 inches. At 40 yards 203 hits on the target averaged 2.3 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
9	49	156
25	58	141
21	64	162
15	66	165
19	62	172

No. 7½, chilled. Same case and shot load, but the powder charge (duPont Oval) increased to the equivalent of 3 drams. At 20 yards the dense centers were 16, 15 and 17 inches. The extreme spread, 20, 22 and 23 inches. At 40 yards 223 pellets average on the paper meant 2.6 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution was as follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
27	61	156
20	71	179
23	75	177
25	90	187
26	87	199

No. 7½, chilled. Kleanbore Shur Shot. One ounce of shot and 2½ drams duPont powder. At 20 yards the dense centers were, 15, 16½ and 15 inches. The extreme spread, 21, 21 and 21 inches. At 40 yards 212 pellets on the target gave 2.4 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution follows:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
32	80	180
17	69	180
16	69	169
24	69	169
23	83	175

No. 7½, chilled. Same case and shot load but powder load increased ¼ dram. At 20 yards the dense centers were 15, 16 and 14 inches. The extreme spread, 21, 20 and 19½ inches. At 40 yards 216 hits was the average on the target for 2.5 hits per 3-inch square. For power this beat the preceding load not only by higher velocity but by more hits. Also it gave the same fine uniformity from shot to shot. The distribution:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
23	67	169
28	79	178
23	61	174
25	83	170
20	60	167

No. 7½, chilled. Nitro Club Trap load, in 2¾-inch shells. Because this length

fits the 2¾-inch chamber we can expect an improvement in patterns over all preceding loads. However, we note that the first load equalled it with coppered shot. At 20 yards the dense centers were 14½, 15½ and 13½ inches. The extreme spread, 20½, 22 and 19½ inches. At 40 yards the average was 295 pellets per shot in the target for 3.4 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
30	104	235
39	112	234
38	93	248
38	120	247
28	107	247

No. 9, chilled. Nitro Club Skeet load. An ounce of this No. 9 size contains 585 pellets against 345 pellets for an ounce of No. 7½ chilled, and 240 added pellets per ounce should add a hundred hits to the pattern. However, 7½ shot does better at 40 yards so that the net gain, if any, is small. At 20 the dense centers were 17, 15½ and 17 inches. The extreme spread, 22, 20 and 22 inches. At 40 yards an average of 332 pellets hit the target each shot for 3.8 hits per 3-inch square. The distribution:

8 inch	15 inch	26 inch
28	96	280
24	86	219
38	140	326
30	88	260
30	82	233

#### NEW FAR WEST CATALOG

For several years we have received catalogs from the Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement Street, San Francisco, California, dealers in fine antique firearms. Their latest, No. 5, for July, 1936, is a nearly ideal listing, both from the standpoint of the buyer, who looks for a clear and exact presentation of the pieces offered, and of the delver into firearms history, who seeks information as well.

Its over one hundred pages, listing the extensive Frederick W. Skiff collection, and the sixteen plates, showing some three hundred samples, are on an excellent grade of glazed paper, and the whole sets a standard that could well be followed by all dealers in cataloging important collections.

Included are many of the Colt rarities so eagerly sought for by collectors—Pater-sons, singly and cased, a specimen of the true "Texas" revolver with nine-inch barrel, Paterson and Hartford rifles and shot-guns, and highly decorated presentation pieces in most of the percussion types. Among the approximately seven hundred items listed are rarities and commoner types to appeal to any general or specialized collector.—J. K. SCOFIELD.

## NEW DU PONT I. M. R. POWDERS

**T**HE new Improved Military Rifle powders and the old I.M.R. powders which are supplanted by them may be listed as follows:

Former Series	Current Series
I.M.R. No. 1204	I.M.R. No. 4227
" " 25½	" " 4198
" " 17½	" " 3031
" " 1147	" " 4320
" " 15½	" " 4064

The order in which these propellants are listed above indicates their relative burning rate, No. 1204 and No. 4227 being the quickest (intended for comparatively small charges) and No. 15½ and No. 4064 being the slowest (intended for comparatively heavy charges). Those powders in the former series contain tin for reducing metal fouling in the rifle bore. Incorporated metal has been omitted from the formulae of all powders in the new series, which, instead, have an incorporated flash inhibitor.

The new series of duPont I.M.R. powders were introduced in 1935, and they are now on the market in canister form for reloaders, experimenters and other handloaders. The older I.M.R. powders will be also kept on the market as long as the active demand continues. We have used all the new propellants in our own handloading, some of them for more than a year, and we can say from experience that they are as desirable as the supplanted propellants for accuracy, besides being more efficient in many respects.

Bore cleaning has been simplified in some instances by the elimination of the gummy residue which often followed the firing of No. 17½ and No. 15½ powders with modern noncorrosive primers. More favorable loading-density has been made possible in some instances for improved uniformity of combustion, velocity, pressure and accuracy. In certain loads the new propellants have made possible an appreciable increase in velocities at safe pressures. The new powders are adapted for use with modern primers but they also give fine results with the old corrosive-type of nonmercuric primers. With either type of primer the new propellants seem to ignite readily and burn well when proper charges are used.

*I.M.R. No. 4227*, for small capacity cartridges, such as the .22 Hornet, .25-20, .32-20, .38-40 and .44-40 rifle calibers as well as for all the (.32, .35, .351 and .401) Winchester Self-Loading rifle calibers, also did well for us in medium-power calibers like the .25 Remington and in gas-check lead-alloy loads for our .30-caliber rifles, including the .30 Remington, .30-40 Krag and .30-'06. In the .22-3000 Lovell it is fine, giving us many groups under 1½ inches at 100 yards. Behind the 55-grain bullet we used 12 grains No. 4227 and got

a group of 1.25 inches. Behind the 45-grain S. P. and Open-point bullets we used 13.0 grains and got 100-yard groups of 1.10 and 1.15 inches, center to center.

*I.M.R. No. 4198* (in the general pressure class of obsolete No. 18 powder) is made for medium-capacity cartridges and for reduced loads in larger calibers. Its range embraces the .22 Savage Hi-Power, .25-35 Winchester, .250 Savage, .30 Remington, .32-40, .33 Winchester, .35 Remington, .300 Savage and 8 mm. Mauser. We used 20 grains in the .22-3300 Niedner Magnum and got 9 shots in 4 inches at 200 yards with the 45-grain Hornet bullet and a 3.70-inch group with the blunt-nose 55-grain bullet using the same charge. Even in the .22 Hornet we got good accuracy by filling the shell to the mouth (about 11 grains weight). We did the same with the .22-3000 Lovell (about 15.0 grains) and got a 1.42-inch group at 100 yards with the 45-grain bullet. Using the 55-grain FMJ bullet, also with 15.0 grains weight No. 4198 powder, we obtained our smallest 200-yard group with the .22 Lovell. This fine group from prone rest measured only 1.35 inches, center to center, at 603 feet. Harold Harper of B. & M. got his best .30-'06 accuracy with the .30-30-caliber, 110-grain bullet, using exactly 39.0 grains weight of this No. 4198 powder. We estimate the velocity developed by his load as about 2800 f.-s.

*I.M.R. No. 3031*, like No. 17½ powder, is very flexible with a wide pressure range which embraces a great variety of military and sporting cartridges of medium capacity as well as mid-range loads in all larger cases. It is especially useful in the .257 Roberts but is also fine in the .220 Swift, Lightning .224, and .22-4000 though not as good as the slower-burning No. 4064 powder for full-power loads in these Super .22-Special cartridges. In the .257 Roberts No. 3031 powder is the one which is recommended, but our best load in both the Remington and Winchester barrel is 42.5 grains weight of No. 4064 powder behind the R. A. 60-grain .25-20 bullet. We have had many accurate loads with No. 4064 powder in the .220 Swift with different bullets, and only a few with No. 3031 powder.

In the .257 Winchester-Roberts our best load with the 87-grain bullet was 38 grains No. 3031 which shot into 1.20 inches at 100 yards. The 100-grain bullet on two occasions shot into 1.37 and 1.25 inches at 100 yards using 33.5 grains No. 3031 powder. In the .257 Remington-Roberts we cut this latter load 1 grain and got our best group of 1.06 inches at 100 yards. In the M-1917 .30-'06 rifle our favorite load behind the 110-grain .30-30 bullet is 48 grains No. 3031 (about 2800 f.-s.).

*I.M.R. No. 4320* is made for military cartridges, such as the .270 Winchester,

.30-'06, .303 British, .30-40 Krag, 7-mm. Mauser, 7.65-mm. Mauser, 7.62-mm. Russian, 8-mm. Mauser, .35 Winchester and .405 Winchester. It is also adapted for full-power loads in the smaller cartridges, including the .22 Savage Hi-Power, the .25-35 Winchester, the .303 Savage, the .33 Winchester and the .250 Savage. Since it is intended to supplant the older I.M.R. No. 1147 powder it should be worthy of a trial for long-range loads in the .30-'06 with 180-grain bullets or M-1 Service bullets.

The maximum load with the 173-grain bullet is 51.0 grains which develops 2860 f.-s. average muzzle velocity in the .30-'06. The top load behind the 180-grain flat-base bullet in the .30-'06 is 53.5 grains weight No. 4320 powder, which develops about 2785 f.-s. m.v. We have tried this powder only in the .30-'06 cartridge and only behind light, .30-caliber jacketed bullets. At equal velocities it did not prove as accurate as our loads of No. 3031 powder in the M-1917 rifle.

*I.M.R. No. 4064*, for Magnum capacity cartridges, has already been mentioned in connection with No. 3031 powder. The caliber range of No. 4064 powder begins with the .250 Savage cartridge and ends with the .505 Gibbs. It should be at its best in such cases as the 6-mm. Navy, 6.5-mm. Mannlicher, 7-mm. and .256 Newton among other modern cartridges previously mentioned.

## PACHMAYR FIRM NAME CHANGED

**T**HE firm heretofore known as the Frank Pachmayr Co., Inc., at 351 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, has changed its name to Fray-Mershon, Inc., at the same address. There is no change in products, management or policies.

This move was taken to eliminate confusion resulting from the similarity of the names of the old and new Pachmayr firms. The older Frank Pachmayr Gunshops at 1220 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California, continues to operate at that address without change.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Spinning Bird Target.** Made by Chas. M. Biddle Co., Riverton, N. J. Sent in by David L. Vaughan, Cedar Grove Road, Princeton, N. J. A wire-form wicket holds a pivoted metal silhouette target at the top when its two legs are thrust into the ground. A small quail and a small owl are joined at the middle and this mid-section of the dual target pivots on the wire, the target spinning freely when struck by a small-bore bullet.



Hitting the top bird spins it away from the shooter. Hitting the bottom bird gives the top bird a reverse spin. Hitting the middle section of the target creates no movement. A head hit produces a faster spin than a body hit on either bird. U-notches in the pivot hole at the feet of both birds compel either the quail or the owl to remain in upright position when the spinning target comes to rest.

It is very amusing until one grows tired of spinning the birds with a handgun bullet at 25 yards or a rifle bullet at 50 yards. Hits and misses are registered at the moment of discharge by observing the immediate effects on the target. There are no adjustments to be made and no strings to be pulled. There is nothing to be gotten out of order. The spinning bird target could not be made more simple.

**Shur-Smoke** for blackening target sights and pistol barrels against glare is advanced by David M. Shoup, U. S. Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Washington, who says it is already in the hands of 1,000 shooters. All of them speak well of it and we add our bit by calling it the best sight black we have found.

It is a treated wick (in a leakless metal case), which is burned to leave an efficient, non-flaking and even deposit of black on the gun barrel or sights for a clear non-glaring silhouette. The container is simple and reliable and is about the shape and size of a small cigar. No shooting kit is complete without one. We prefer it to the carbide lamp.

It is easy to use. The round wick, or Shur-Smoke stick, is pushed out of its holder not more than 1/32d inch and lighted with a match. The tip of its flame does a most excellent job of effective blacking. One Shur-Smoke stick can be used over and over for more than two hundred times.

**Li-Quid Smoke** as made by Auto-Matic Products Co., 1344 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, comes in a metal can with a screwed-on cap for which an interchangeable atomizer is furnished as a part of the outfit. We tried two of these outfits on the barrels and sights of our Service pistols. The second sample of improved liquid blacking was satisfactory once applied, but we are not satisfied with the applicator as issued. It is bulky in the kit and it throws a fine stream which is quite messy to gun and fingers during its application. I would prefer to use a brush until a better spray gun is developed. The blacking does its job well and it is removed readily when cleaning the gun. It can be brushed on in a high wind which is the sole advantage over a proper blacking smoke.

**Outside Scoring Gauge.** Made by Louis Mattea, Fullerton, Nebraska, and used by many clubs for scoring doubtful nines and tens on the 50-foot target Price,

50¢. The flange is nearly 7/8 inch diameter, or approximately .84 inch. When any touching hole is plugged the flange covers the 9-ring of the 50-foot bull. If the bullet hole just escapes scoring a ten the white 9-ring will show beyond the edge of the flange. It is simple, direct, accurate and positive. I showed it to Ollie Schriver who saw its advantages at once and immediately acquired it for his own use.

**Key-ring Screw Drivers.** A very handy and useful gadget on our key ring is a small, short but strong screw driver sent in by Alan O. Borden, 2025 S. E. Elliott Avenue, Portland, Oregon. It is a high-quality, hand-forged product of tough tool steel, but Borden can sell them at a quarter, or three for fifty cents, because he has them made up in quantity.

**Engleman Quick-draw Holster.** Made and patented by Adolph Engleman, Bakersfield, California, but sent in by Ernest Roux, of the same city, who says a number of Highway Patrol men and Deputy Sheriffs are using it as a service holster because it is the safest holster made, leaving the wearer's hands free and making it impossible for others to draw his gun.

It is a stiff, molded, leather-covered holster hinged at the back seam and open in front as the gun is grasped. It has a patented plunger release in the trigger-guard space which is contacted and pressed by the trigger finger when the gun is grabbed. Pressing this plunger automatically opens the holster like the lid of a hunting-case watch. A curved lip of the holster over the cylinder shoulder keeps the gun safe against loss or withdrawal until released.

**Circassian Walnut blanks.** D. W. Thomas, wholesale lumber representative of Vineland, N. J. (P. O. Box 184), informs us he has been fortunate enough to obtain 20,000 feet of Circassian walnut for gun stocks. He specializes in stock blanks.

**Skeetrap Coat.** The Red Head Brand Co., 925 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, have sent in an attractive light-weight shooting jacket for hot weather comfort. On the streets we wear Seersucker suits during blistering summer temperatures and now we have in this Red Head garment a thin poplin coat without collar, lapels or pads for equal comfort on the Skeet field.

Because this Red Head jacket is so designed that it may be worn next to the body without a shirt I got it in size 38 instead of my usual shooting-coat size of 40. I also picked "old gold" from the many bright colors available, which include green, blue, tan and gray. It is the PTC (probably, "Perfect Trap Coat") model and it costs \$6.50, which is cheap for cool comfort in hot climes or seasons. Furthermore, it will stand sun, perspira-

tion and soap. It can be laundered or washed like any shirt.

It is the popular, roomy-shoulder, "by-swing" style with supporting straps on the two, spacious, bellows, side pockets which will hold 50 shells. There is also a small left-side breast pocket for shooting glasses, cigars, or two extra shells. Sizes run from 36 inches to 46 inches, chest measure.

**Re-lax Backrest.** Brayton, Anderson & Associates, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, sent in a clever article which may interest some of our members. It is a portable, cool, ventilated seat with backrest designed to fit any person or physique. It weighs less than 40 ounces and is easily carried in the car when folded flat, or under the arm when rolled. It is made of 14 wide wood slats incased in heavy duck and in two sections hinged together and held at the sides by diagonal straps of heavy webbing. It yields at the slightest pressure of body curves at any point to make a very comfortable seat for beach, boat or camp. It should be a bundle of comfort in an army truck or in the bleachers. The store price is \$1.00. It is distributed by Richards, Boggs and King, Inc., 129 S. Franklin St., Chicago.

**Medus Reloader.** Doyle Medus, in charge of drafting at the High School Shops of Rock Springs, Wyoming, sent in for examination a straightline reloading tool of the horizontal bench type. It is similar to the Belding & Mull tool, except it has two guide shafts which also form a guide rest for the separate bullet seater which is operated by the same tool. The bullet seater (on the Schmitt principle) has a tension unit incorporated to keep the bullet tightly against the mouth of the case so that it may be inverted without spilling powder. Also unlike the B. & M. tool, this one can be operated as a bullet seater in horizontal position without any care to prevent spilling powder. The priming slot is also an improvement as it facilitates the insertion of fresh primers. Decapped primers also clear more surely as they drop out at the bottom. The pilot-model sample was not heavy enough in the base, guide rod or handle to insure adequate rigidity. However, we reloaded some accurate lead-alloy handloads with it for the .30-'06. This tool may be improved and refined and placed on the market.

**Vaver Rifle Support.** The Wittek Manufacturing Co., makers of the famous Vaver micrometer dial sights, sent in a rifle rest which proved to be superior to any fork rest we have tried. It has two ground spikes and two rubber-insulated prongs 7 1/2 inches apart. This one holds the entire rifle off the ground on the firing line. So held, the scope on the rifle can be checked for parallax, adjusted for focus or bore sighted. It will serve in a pinch

for holding the spotting scope. At the same time it folds flat and can be carried in the kit almost in the same space and fully as easily as the common fork.

**Hall Handloader's Equipment.** Fielding B. Hall, 1322 Montana St., Los Angeles, Calif., has a new circular which covers a variety of shooting equipment including gunsmith services. It should interest all shooters. Last month we praised his excellent Hall Shooting Glove which is listed at only \$1.50 and thus becomes a top value. We also mildly criticized the Hall Scopestand in extended position and we are informed our objection is being removed by a current improvement in that product.

Hall also features shooting coats and a horizontal straightline loading tool at \$20.00 with F. L. resizing dies made right in bottle-neck calibers by the famous F. K. (Red) Elliott. We have not seen one as yet but we do have some of his gang molds which are made for any standard bullet of any make. The price scale runs from \$5.00 for a double-cavity mold to \$25.00 for a ten-cavity gang mold. These Hall molds show the very best workmanship, equal to any we have seen. So far we have tried only the two-cavity, .45-caliber mold and a three-cavity mold in .30 caliber.

The .45 mold had two spew holes and worked fine with the Miller Electric Bullet Caster. We used 5% antimony with lead. Our lot of bullets filled evenly and fully and check-weighed from 259 grains minimum to 261 grains maximum.

The three-cavity mold was made for use with a bullet ladle and had the three spew holes joined by an oblong concave slot to facilitate filling. This made it impossible to fill the middle cavity when using the Miller caster. However, Hall makes this same mold with a standard-type spew cutter for this purpose.

Using the two end-cavities we obtained a nice lot of .30-caliber bullets weighing from 159 to 163 grains. These were of gas check type. The B. & M. cups did not fit the bases snugly, but proved practical after lubricating the bullets and affixing the cups in the sizer. We used the same bullet mixture. Hall informs us these bullets and various amounts of E. C. bulk shotgun smokeless recently made the three highest scores of 242, 238 and 237 over Course D in a lead-alloy qualification match by the Burbank Rifle and Revolver Club.

**Split-Brass Cleaning Tips.** Jaymac Company, 31 N. Schenley Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, submitted a pair of spring brass cleaning tips in .30-caliber and 20 or 16-gauge sizes. We tried the former on our B. & M. rod. The cylindrical jag end is 13/16 inch long and we found it too short for our .30-caliber

patches of B. & M. and National make. However, it worked well enough with our .22-caliber patches in .30-caliber bores.

The idea is good as these Jaymac jags are slotted into four segments and thus equalize the tension and make their own accommodation automatically for thick or thin patches. A series of 3/32-inch cross grooves in the jag leaves four, 1/8-inch, sharp-edge bands for cleaning or scouring, under the patch of course. The shotgun jag worked well in a 16-gauge Parker with Hoppe's 7-inch patches.

#### S. & W. K-22 AND COLT O. M.

**B**ILL DIERS bought a .22-caliber Officers' Model over the store counter. The factory stocks suit Bill's hand perfectly but they do not fit our hand. Using W. R. A. Staynless we tried it at 50 yards and only made 76 the first ten shots. Then we tried the "Slip-On" adapter and got a score of 81 on our next ten. Next we fitted the Roper thin-model filler-block stocks and immediately jumped our 50-yard score to 87 with a subsequent average of 83 including sighting shots. Over the National Match course our only two totals with this Colt revolver were 244 and 242. Aside from the Roper stocks it was used as purchased and only on the one afternoon. With practice those scores would be much better, of course.

We have fixed up our K-22 S. & W. revolver with Roper stocks and Whiteman front sight and prefer its smooth-cocking action for the quick-fire stages as against our old favorite models of small-bore revolvers. As yet we have not made any high scores at 50 yards or over the N. M. Course, but as now equipped this revolver gives a degree of pleasure in the mere handling and shooting which is not approached by any of our other revolvers.

Because of this pleasant reaction to its use we are confident that our present mediocre scores will soon blossom into creditable totals. At 50 yards we have not gotten above 84, and over the N. M. Course our practice totals including sighters have been 236, 242, 241 and 243. To become satisfied with the feel and action of a handgun is to mark definite progress along the path which leads to the goal of good scores; and we expect that our present all-inclusive average of 80 with this revolver will soon be jumped to 85 at least.

Since then we have scored as high as 92 at 50 yards and 271 over the N. M. Course with the K-22, using W. R. A. Staynless.

#### WEAVER ADJUSTMENTS ARE RELIABLE

**L**AST month in our review of the scoped M-5 Savage rifle we reported our first trouble with Weaver internal adjustments. What we stated was true, but when a subsequent check with a different Weaver scope in the same mount, undisturbed, gave the same effect it proved that the cause was improper zeroing in mounting the outfit at the factory. In fact, we learned at once that Savage barrel pointed low-left in relation to the scope axis as fitted at the factory. To get it properly zeroed we had to relocate the Weaver mount by twisting and shimming. This trouble would not have developed had the scope and reticle been properly aligned when the mount was attached to the rifle at the factory. This means that Weaver internal adjustments are still batting 1000% in our experience which covers more than a dozen.

We are glad it happened because we learned something about the Weaver adjustments. When centered the latitude or total movement of the reticle amazed us, it being at least 100 minutes maximum, both vertically and sideways. That is far more than is actually required on any small-bore rifle, and it shows how well the 29-S Weaver scope sight will take care of any zeroing requirement on high-power rifles. We have these twelve-dollar Weavers on our Model 99T Savage in .300 Savage caliber and on our .30-40 Krag. Both have been fired enough times to establish our satisfaction and confidence in these outfits, for convenient aim, reliable adjustability and withstanding the shock of recoil.

#### SMALL-BORE GROUPS

**O**VER a series of 50-yard tests we found Federal Lesmok Shorts and Lesmok Longs to do better grouping in the Buckhorn Stevens while Federal XL Shorts did better in the M-41P Remington bolt action. The best results with Federal XL Long Rifle and its new smooth bullet were obtained in the Stevens M-53-B of all the low-price rifles tried. The 50-yard groups were 2, 2 and 1-11/16 inches. In this rifle Palma Match ran, 1 5/8, 1 1/2 and 1-9/16 inches while Precision gave, 1-11/16, 1-7/16 and 1-9/16 inches.

The 417 1/2 Stevens with Unertl Small Game Scope, gave 3/4, 11/16, 11/16, 11/16 and 7/8 groups with Super Match at 50 yards. Kleanbore Kleankote in this rifle ran, 5/8, 13/16, 11/16, 5/8 and 13/16 inches per 10 shots.

We also tried these two loads in the standard-barrel 52 Winchester with Lyman 438 Fieldscope. With Super Match

the groups were  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{16}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 inches. Kleankote ran,  $\frac{7}{16}$ ,  $\frac{13}{16}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

While mentioning groups we may as well include some results obtained by Obed C. Haycock. He has been doing a lot of rest shooting at 35 feet in his basement with an M-34 Remington rifle equipped with Weaver 29-S scope sight, which is an excellent combination when the comb is built up. He tried various brands of .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle cartridges, both high-velocity and regular type, and obtained a different accuracy standard or average group size with each different type of load. His summary shows: Long Rifle,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; L. R. Hi-Speed,  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch; .22 Long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; .22 Short,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch; Short Hi-Speed,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches minimum. Multiplying by 5 the relative groups at 50 yards would be enlarged to:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches,  $1\text{--}9/16$  inches,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 5 inches and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, respectively. Actual test at 50 yards would modify some of the estimated figures. In our own shooting at 50 yards we had proportionately larger groups with high-velocity ammunition and slightly better results with the .22 Short.

#### Groups With the M-39 Marlin

We have been asked how the handy little Marlin lever-action repeater groups for accuracy. Accordingly we mounted the 4X Wollensak Riflescope on a Model-39 Marlin and tried it with four target loads at 50 yards. The average ten-shot group for the 120 shots was 1.35 inches, center to center of bullet holes.

Kleanbore ran 1.55, 1.40 and 1.43 inches, for an average of 1.46 inches. Filmkote ran 1.32, 1.58 and 1.82 (9 in 1.32) inches for a mean of 1.57. Precision ran 1.25, 1.15 and 1.25 inches for a mean of 1.22 inches per 10 shots. Super Match ran 1.11, 1.38 and 0.97 inches for an average of 1.15.

#### Kilbourn Targets Improved

The Special Group Test targets made by Lysle D. Kilbourn, New Hartford, N. Y., have been improved. The same diagonal squares are used with square white centers as aiming marks, but both areas have been reduced. The outer black square in the new target measures 2-3/16 inches from side to side, while the diameter of the new white center is only  $11/16$  inch. In trying these new targets with the same rifle, scope and ammunition we obtained smaller groups of normal size, and the day of trial was less favorable to good results on account of wind.

We used the heavy-barrel 52 Winchester at 50 yards and obtained 10-shot groups of .65 and .85 inch with Super Match. The  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch Fecker, 8X scope sight was

used throughout. At 100 yards our Super Match group went into 2.05 inches, center to center. With Precision our 100-yard groups were 2.06, 1.95 and 1.40 inches per ten shots.

We tried a check group with Precision aimed at a white target paster and got 2.02 inches at 100 yards. Then we used another of Kilbourn's special targets, quartered by a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch white cross, and got a 100-yard group of 1.83 inches with Precision. On this target Super Match made a group of 1.54 inches. At 50 yards the Super Match group on this same target was .50 inch.

#### .22 Hornet at 200 Yards

The 19H Savage was also tried by Barr at 200 yards with the Unertl scope from prone rest. Some of our ammunition was very old as noted. Old W.R.A. S.P. gave a 10-shot group of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches with 9 shots in 4-5/16 inches. Another lot of W.R.A. S.P. gave  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches. A third lot gave  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. R.A. H.P. gave a  $7\frac{7}{8}$ -inch group and its use was discontinued in this particular rifle. Old Savage H.P. gave a 5-7/16-inch group with 9 shots in  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Peters H.V. H.P. gave a  $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch group. This was the best group obtained and a second string was fired as a check. This agreed closely by going into  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches with 8 shots in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In another series at this range the W.R.A. S.P. load went into  $5\frac{3}{8}$ -inch group with 9 shots in 4 inches. The old Savage H.P. load put 10 shots in  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

#### The Hornet at 100 Yards

This same rifle and scope was tried at one-half the distance for further check with these loads. At 100 yards the old W.R.A. S.P. gave groups of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 2-13/16 inches. The second lot shot into 1-13/16 inches. The third lot gave groups of 1-13/16 and 2-3/16 inches with 9 of the latter group in  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches. The R.A. H.P. lot shot into  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches. The old Savage H.P.,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches. Peters H.V. H.P.,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Again at 50 yards the W.R.A. S.P. put its 10 shots in 1-5/16 inches. R.A. H.P. gave a 2-inch group in a bad wind which precluded fair comparison.

#### The 23-D Hornet

Our original sample Hornet rifle, Model 23-D, has been used for years on the range and in the game fields. While the bore appears to be in good shape we have fired it so very much that there seems to be an appreciable loss in accuracy. Recently we gave it a final test at all ranges, using the 29-S Weaver scope. The first attempt at 200 yards had to be made in a 20-mile wind and the lateral dispersion was very bad, ranging from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-7/16 inches horizontal spread per 10 shots with

W.R.A. Staynless S.P. Hornet ammunition. The extreme verticals were better, of  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  and 6-9/16 inches. R.A. H.P. was better in this rifle on that day with extreme horizontals of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches and extreme verticals of 3-3/16 inches.

Three days later we tried the outfit over the 200-yard range again and got somewhat better results with the same loads. Our extreme horizontals with W. R. A. S. P. gave a measurement of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches for the vertical dispersion. R.A. H.P. again was slightly better in this barrel with a measurement of 4-7/16 x  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the horizontal being less than half the vertical spread. These were 5-shot groups. On this same day we tried it at 100 yards, shooting 5-shot groups with the W.R.A. S.P. load. These ran,  $3\frac{3}{8}$ , 3,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  and 2-9/16 inches. We also tried two 10-shot groups with the R.A. H.P. load and got  $3\frac{3}{4}$  and 3-5/16 inches. At 50 yards the W.R.A. load gave a 10-shot group of 1 inch and the R.A. load, a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch group.

#### CORRECTION

In our remarks about the National Target & Supply Company last month we inaccurately stated that John Hutton, while with Griffin & Howe, had stocked the G. & H. .300 Magnum rifle which won the 1935 Wimbledon Cup Match.

After reading that statement Mr. Hutton informed the writer all the credit for that job belonged to Griffin & Howe and suggested our publishing a correction. We believed our statement as published gave the credit to G. & H. However, we are glad to now make it more positive.

#### Questions and Answers

##### TO STOP THOSE LOW SHOTS

**A**BOUT a year ago I purchased a Colt Officers' Model .22 caliber. For several years before that I used a Colt Police Positive with very good results. I have done a lot of dry shooting with the Officers' Model but when it comes to firing the gun my group is usually low, from five to seven o'clock. I have tried the three sizes of Pachmayr Adapters with the same results.

Colt sent me their highest Partridge rear sight, and with the front sight down as far as I can get it I still spill them out of the black occasionally.

I had thin metal plates made to fit on the inner sides of each stock to fill out the grip more but this did not seem to help much. The trigger pull is about 3 pounds which suits me fine with my other guns. I can get good results as far as grouping is concerned with my Officers' Model .38.

In my dry shooting I notice that out of ten snaps three or four of them will be followed by a slight drop of the front sight which must be the reason for the low shots on the target when I fire the gun. I have tried



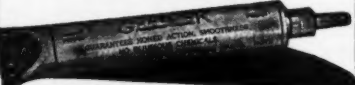
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various ways of gripping the gun but it does not seem to make any difference.

I do not think there is anything wrong with the guns and have come to the conclusion that the gun is too heavy for me. It may be that the slap of the hammer against the frame causes the barrel to drop. I am enclosing a tracing of my right hand this may be able to tell you if I should use a lighter gun.

Thanking you in advance for any advice you can give me, I remain.—H. R. W.

**Answer:** I note your diagram indicates a much better hand for pistol shooting than my own and you should be able to do excellent work with that Officers' Model .22 caliber revolver. Now to guard against taking too little front sight and as visual check I would suggest that you equip it with the Whitex front sight as recommended in the American Rifleman, Dope Bag section. In the July issue I am announcing that these sights are now ready for Colt arms including the Officers' Model. We have already tried this sight on the Camp Perry Single Shot and it is most excellent. This will help you to check on each shot so that you will not take too little front sight to cause a low shot.

Now to overcome the tendency, by altering the angle of the grip, I would suggest that you try cutting off the lower half section of the Pachmayr Adaptor and then tape it to the bottom of the stock in back so that the thick part will bear against your palm and this will tend to raise the muzzle. If this works, as I am sure it will, you can get it even better and in much neater form as well by getting Walter Roper to build you a pair of his thin, filler-block stocks for your Officers' Model along the same line. I find this important on certain guns and a very striking example is the new style housing on the .45 Service pistol, National Match pistol and

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We have used the Officers' Model recently with filler blocks and greatly prefer it with the Roper stock which we transferred from our Camp Perry Single Shot.

## BORE-LEADING AND DRY PRACTICE

**AS INSTRUCTOR** of the Ventnor City Police Revolver Club, I am writing you for your advice on the subject of reloading our revolver ammunition. We are having what appears to be a very excessive amount of leading.

We are casting our 158-grain, standard, round-nose bullets in a Modern Bond double-cavity mold and sizing and lubricating them in an Ideal sizer and lubricator. Our metal is made up from electric-cable sheathing mixed with just enough solder to harden it to the temper of regular factory-loaded bullets, as near as can be judged by a thumb-nail test. Perhaps just a shade harder if anything. Our guns are all new .38 Special, Colt, Official Police models. Our powder charge is 4.2 grains du Pont No. 6, loaded from an Ideal No. 6 measure, set and checked by Pacific scale. Loading press is a C. V. Schmitt. Do you recommend that we increase the hardness of our bullets and can this be done safely with the above powder charge?

I had hoped that it would not be necessary to go to the trouble of weighing out the exact proportions of lead and tin for revolver bullets, as we are in a position to get a good supply of cable sheathing and solder, and heretofore in reloading for my own guns a thumb-nail test seemed to suffice.

One thing more, I have always done quite a bit of "dry" shooting and strongly urged the men to do a certain amount daily. I have never experienced any breakage of parts in a good modern Colt gun. However, one of our men broke the firing pin on his gun yesterday. Do you think that this may have been caused by an exceptionally hard and brittle pin? Would you recommend that "dry" shooting be continued? The use of empty shells to snap on seems rather dangerous to recommend to a class of police officers and besides the primers soon batter down so that they lose their cushioning effect. Thanking you for any advice you may offer, I remain.—C. F. S.

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**Answer:** I note the trouble you have been having in your .38 Special revolvers from leading and using handloaded ammunition. Your methods of loading and your equipment appear to be all right in every respect. However, I think you are using a pretty heavy load of No. 6 powder which is the maximum recommended for the standard 158-grain conical-pointed bullet. I would suggest that you cut your charge at least to 4.0 grains weight and, if you enlarge the bullet to overcome leading, that you further decrease the charge to 3.8 grains weight, which I am sure you will find a very effective one and sufficiently heavy.

The most favorable diameter for overcoming leading is a bullet .002-inch larger than the groove diameter, and I would suggest that you check on this and perhaps get a die .0015 inch larger than the one you are now using. It is possible that your sizing die has enlarged sufficiently to give you that desirable diameter. The next thing to do is to use considerable antimony in your bullet mixture and I would suggest adding from 5% to 7½% antimony. The lead cable sheathing and the half-and-half solder is all right, but if you add the antimony to it, it should cut down the leading tendency.

I approve of your dry practice although it is harder on the mechanism than actual shooting on account of excessive jar to the mechanical parts unless you use cushions. I can appreciate the danger of requiring fired cases in this practice instead of the safer empty chamber. I believe, therefore, you should prepare or have prepared a quantity of special practice dummies with primer removed and pocket filled with lead or a rubber cushion instead. I believe that would save the guns and still be a safe method because such dummies would be easily identified by a glance at the head of the case.

The only other recourse would be to organize and conduct regular controlled dry-practice sessions on the range, so that an occasional accidental loading and firing of a live cartridge would not be harmful, but merely humorous.

#### TOO MUCH 3031

**I** NOTE in Colonel Whelen's articles on reloading what he says about DuPont No. 3031. I am using this now in a Krag behind the .32-20 115-grain Winchester bullet. Formerly I used No. 17½ with the B. & M. powder tube set at 28 which means 44 grains. This is a pleasant load and accurate in my Krag and pretty flat at 200 yards. I like it for chucks. In loading with 3031 I did not change the measure and cannot tell any difference in performance. How-

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ever, my containers are plain. No table of charges—only the name and number of the powder.

I think but do not know that one is safe with this powder using tables for No. 17½. Would like a guide or table for this powder for the various weights of bullets in the Krag. Would also like to know if it will burn well at lower pressures say 25,000 to 30,000 pounds as one might have in a .22-3000 Lovell or the like.

I saw and killed my first chuck for the season this morning with this load. Distance 150 yards (estimated) position sitting. Also a killer cat at perhaps ten or fifteen yards.—G. H. P.

**Answer:** With I. M. R. powder No. 3031 the minimum good charge in the Krag is 35.0 grains weight behind the 115-grain .32-20 bullet which develops 2265 f.-s. and the maximum charge is 43.0 developing 2750 f.-s. The 110-grain Hi-Speed bullet can be used with charges varying from 37.0 to 45.5 grains weight I. M. R. powder No. 3031 and the velocities will range from 2385 f.-s. and up, to 2950 f.-s.

Your charge of 44 grains weight No. 17½ powder is pretty high for the Krag behind the 115-grain .32-20 bullet, as the maximum recommended charge is 43.0 grains weight developing 2560 f.-s. in a 30-inch barrel. However, to exactly equal the 43-grain charge of No. 17½ powder you would use 40.0 grains weight I. M. R. No. 3031 for the same velocity.

In order to get this load on the B. & M. visible powder loader the slide should be set between 24.0 and 25.0 for a reading of about 24.5. Your setting of 28 should throw 45.5 grains weight 3031, which is a pretty heavy load developing over 2800 f.-s. in a 30-inch Krag barrel.



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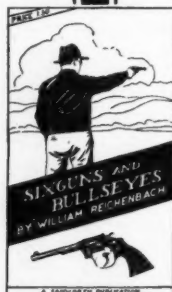
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## Big Game Rifles and Cartridges by Elmer Keith

I offer the first book to be written by this rifleman, cow puncher, bronco buster, big game hunter, guide and increasingly popular author. It is entirely different from his magazine articles, and when I asked Elmer how come this was so much better, he wrote back: "This is the first time I have ever been given space enough and a free hand to really explain things." And explain them he surely does—taking up each of the various calibers in turn and telling all about his extensive personal experiences with it.

Keep in mind that these personal experiences of Elmer Keith cover a period of some 38 years' actual residence in and around the Rockies, the last 20 years of which have mostly been spent on the range and in the wilderness as a professional guide and big game hunter. Remember also that he is one of this country's leading arms technicians, as well as a most skillful rifeshot on both target and game. He knows guns and their possibilities in a manner equalled by no other authority of my acquaintance.

Here are 170 pages crammed full of the most practical sort of dope on big game rifles and their cartridges, with the addition of two splendid chapters on iron and telescopic sights for such arms.

It's a great book, written by a man who knows his subject and who writes as he speaks—the lingo of the shooter.

## The Woodchuck Hunter by Paul C. Estey

Here is the book you thousands of 'chuck hunters have been waiting for—and it has been written by a real New England 'chucker.' Paul C. Estey has hunted and killed everything from woodchucks to grizzlies—using every conceivable sort of rifle and cartridge.

In this interestingly written volume the author tells about the life history and habits of the woodchuck, and the many modern rifles best adapted to the increasingly popular sport of "chucking." His book will also prove particularly valuable to the average rifleman or student of firearms, because he has included a most elaborate and accurate chapter covering fully the ballistics of all modern cartridges suitable for woodchuck shooting. Extensive data are given as to trajectory, velocity and accuracy of cartridges such as the .220 Swift—.22 Hornet—.22/3000—.22 Nidner Magnum—.257 Roberts, etc., including complete loading data for each. Much of his data have never previously been published.

Whether or not you care for 'chuck hunting, you will find this mass of up-to-date data applicable to any shooting. And Philip Plaistride has drawn a most pleasing series of sketches to fit in with the text, making a most practical and enjoyable sort of book—one every 'chuck hunter needs and will enjoy. 136 pages.

## Telescopic Rifle Sights by Townsend Whelen

Towny Whelen looked through his first rifle telescope (a Sidle) in 1899. That was just 38 years ago and during that interval of time he has owned scores and looked through hundreds of other telescopes—scopes of every size, type and power. He has also killed many a head of big game and thousands of varmints with scope-sighted rifles, as well as having rolled up winning scores in many of the big rifle matches where the "glass eye" was permitted.

This lifetime of experience with telescopes, together with a complete explanation and description of their specifications, possibilities and application has all been worked into this book. It makes one of the most complete and satisfying works I have published. It tells all about modern telescopes—what rifle to mount them on—just how they should be mounted on that rifle—what they will do after being properly mounted—and how to use them. Target, small game, big game and junior telescopes and their possibilities and use with target and sporting rifles have been fully described.

Well written—profusely illustrated—entirely applicable—practical. A work we American riflemen have long needed.

## Sixguns and Bullseyes by William Reichenbach

We all make mistakes now and then. Last year Samworth made one in letting a chap named Reichenbach (pronounced 'itch'ey) get out a bit of a book called "The Elusive Ten." Following which a score or so of old-timer friends wrote in and wanted to know h-o-w i-n t-h-e h-o-e--c-k I had ever let such a splendid book get by me. Well, under the circumstances the best possible thing to do was to "lay out" for this new writer-chaple and grab him off on his next round.

Thus was born this completely rewritten and greatly enlarged "Elusive Ten" under the not-so-intriguing title of "Sixguns and Bullseyes." What the title lacks, the book more than makes up for. Yesir, it sure does tell you how to take up that sixgun and make "them bullseyes." A treat is in store for youall (pardon my Southern accent) who read Rickey's book for the first time, because it is an entirely different sort of a shooting book, written in a new and entirely individual style of writing—and a most pleasing style it is too.

"Elusive Ten" was the most practical and thorough work on the mastery of the target revolver which had then been written. The new edition is a great deal better. Plenty of good dope in it for the beginner—but it is really a book for the shooter who wants to boost his scores up above 83 and keep them there. No man who likes to shoot the revolver can go wrong in buying this book.

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FOR SALE: National Match .45 caliber automatic, fixed sights, factory condition, never shot, \$35.00. .45 caliber Government issue, factory hand finished trigger squeeze, National Match barrel, extra issue barrel, new style grip, extra magazine, \$17.50. Both express collect. Dr. H. P. Miller, Suite 304 Best Building, Rock Island, Illinois. 8-36

**SPOTTING SCOPE**, 30 power, 1¼" objective, perfect, with case, \$9.95. Ross, 104 N. Hamilton, Watertown, N. Y. 8-36

FOR SALE ONLY—Winchester 16 Double, 28" bbl., standard #21, single, selective trigger, auto ejector, improved & modified cylinder, custom stock with cheek piece, fancy walnut, excellent, \$75.00 cash. A. S. Gloye, 306 East 10th St., Michigan City, Indiana. 8-36

HEAVY Winchester SS, 22 L.R., excellent, \$20.00. Heavy Winchester SS, 38.55, Barrel rough, \$7.00. B.S.A. Heavy Hubalek, excellent, \$50.00. Large Mogey Telescope, 3¼" Objective, 100X Celestial and 25X Terrestrial eyepieces, \$50.00. WANT—Bull Gun or Spotting Scope. D. L. Blatter, 1220 Laird St., Akron, Ohio. 8-36

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FOR SALE: Good double friction lathe counter shaft for about 12 or 13 inch lathe, \$10.00. Russell Starn, 917 Ocean Ave., Raymond, Wash. 8-36

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WINCHESTER 57, raised comb, checkered, oil finish, P.G. cap; special longer bolt handle, Sears 2¼X Scope; 7¼ lbs.; inside excellent, outside shows wear, very accurate, \$20.00. Excellent H&R Sportsman, DA, fired about 300 rounds, \$14.00. New (\$4.50) canvas and leather carrying case for M54, etc., \$3.00. Earle M. Harvey, Windham, Conn. 8-36

WINCHESTER 54's: Match, \$78.95; Target, \$85.50; Snipers, \$94.95. Wollensak 20X with Tripod, \$16.50. Mirakel 8X Binoculars; Eagle, \$26.50; Daylux, \$37.90; Superlux, \$49.90. Wollensak 8 x 30, \$31.25. H&R Sportsman, \$16.85; USRA, \$25.95. Gilbert's Hunting & Fishing Guide Co., 426 Woodland, Houston, Texas. 8-36

LONDON .31 Colt, scarce 6", holster, \$14.00. Smith's New Model 32RF Revolver, rare, \$5.50. 1905 Ross Rifle, bore perfect, \$6.50. Harry Griswold, Jacksonville, Illinois. 8-36

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.35 REMINGTON, Model 14, Marble peep, excellent, \$27.50. .30 Remington, Model 14, very good, \$22.00. 25-35 Winchester '94, bore perfect, receiver worn, Sheard front, \$15.00. 25-20 Winchester Stainless barrel, sling swivels, bluing off, bore perfect, \$15.00. 32-20 S&W 6-in., nickel, perfect, \$20.00. .38 Colt Automatic, Pocket Model, blued, very good, \$20.00. Purvis Mann, Milner, Ga. 8-36

**NEW LOW PRICES!** Fecker Scopes! Vaver Sights. Complete line Noske Scopes, 10-X Shooting Coats, Gloves, Weaver, Wollensak, Lyman, Mossberg Scopes. J. Warshal & Sons, First at Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 8-36

KING-COLT WOODSMAN, perfect, 4¼", Hi-Speed, King Red Reflector front sight and King rear sight, adjustable for elevation and windage, \$30.00. WANT—B&L N.R.A. Prismatic Spotting Scope. Bob Knight, 2220 Monroe, Baltimore, Md. 8-36

W&C SCOTT & SON 6-gauge single, fair condition, collector's piece, best offer. John McGrath, Camp S-34, Brandywine, Maryland. 8-36

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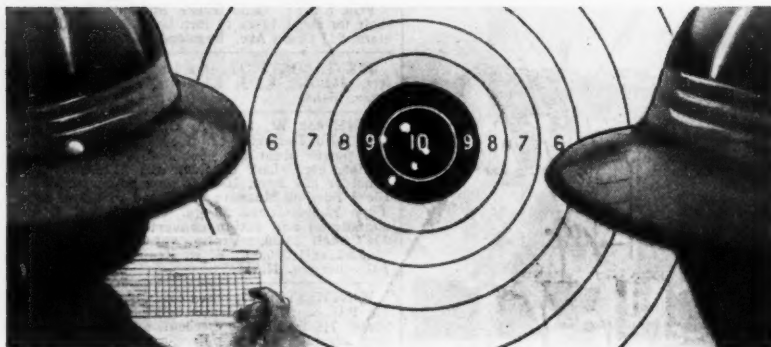
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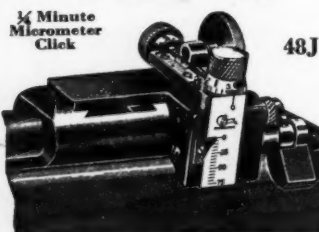
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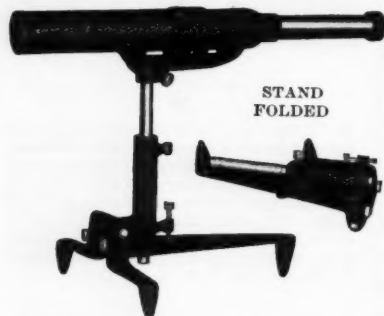
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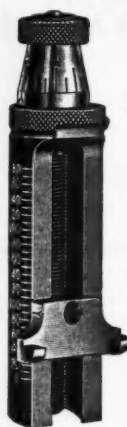
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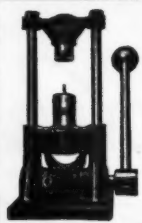
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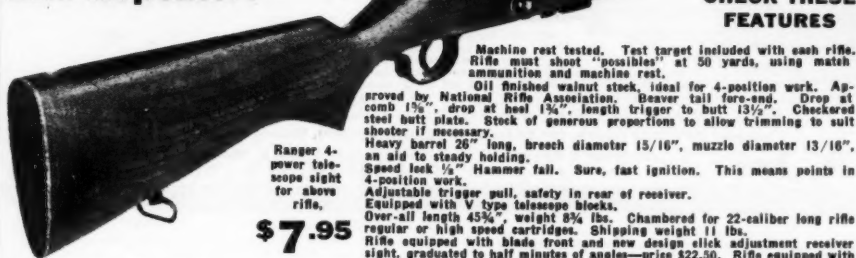
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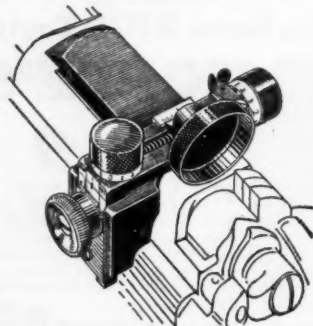
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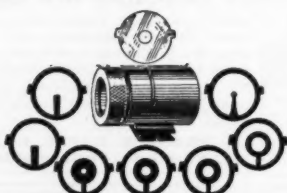
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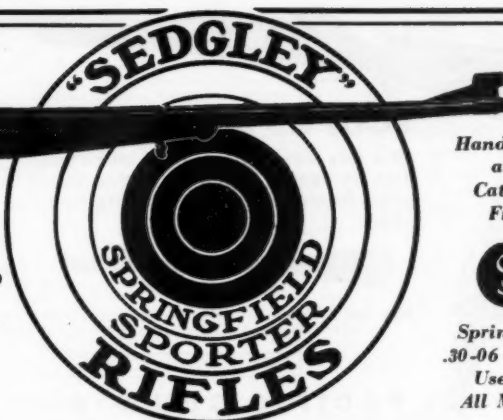
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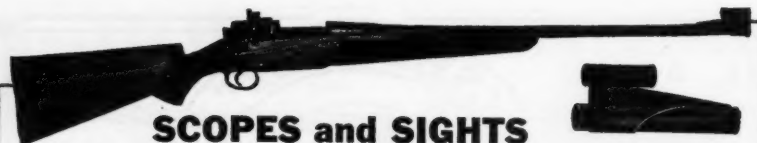
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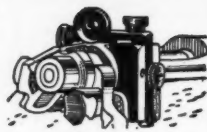
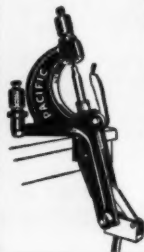
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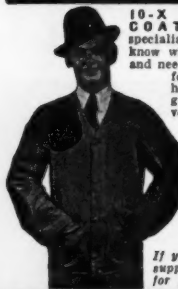
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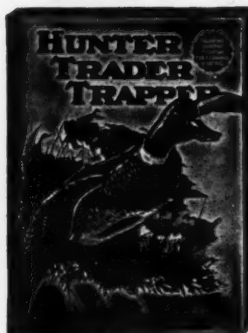
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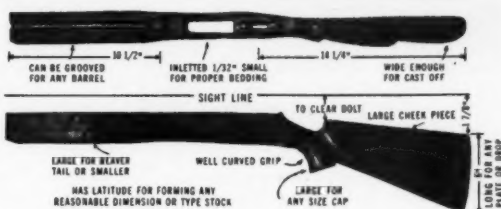
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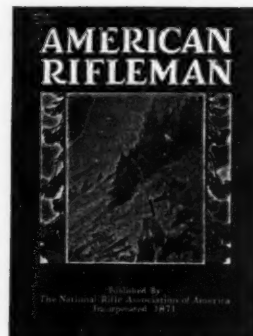
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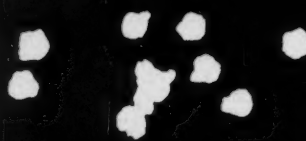
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**SUPER-MATCH**  
**.22 L. R. SMOKELESS**



**FIRST GROUP**

Protrusion: .020"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.66"



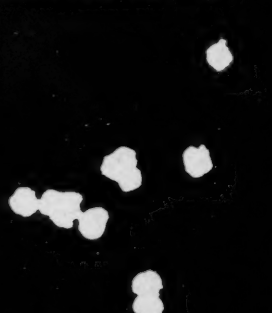
**SECOND GROUP**

Protrusion: .023"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.50"



**THIRD GROUP**

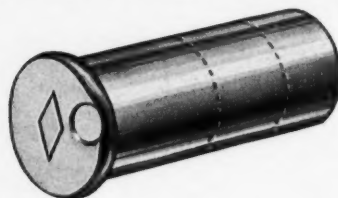
Protrusion: .028"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.70"



**FOURTH GROUP**

Protrusion: .030"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.54"

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**T**HE primer is the HEART of a cartridge! If the heart is STRONG, as in Western SUPER-MATCH, it is more sensitive to the blow of the firing pin. If it is weak, its erratic pulse-beats show on your targets in the form of elongated vertical groups.

The 10-shot, 100-yard groups shown here represent an exacting FIRING PIN PROTRUSION TEST comparing SUPER-MATCH cartridges and ordinary match ammunition.

In each case the protrusion of the firing pin in the rifle was changed after each 10-shot group, starting at .020 and varying up to .038. Standard protrusion for the type of arm used is .033.

Note the extremely small vertical dispersion of the SUPER-MATCH groups—all fired without a single misfire! Eight misfires were recorded with the other ammunition before the groups could be completed.

The test shows that SUPER-MATCH groups are not affected by variations in the striking energy of the firing pins in different guns—nor by variations in the same rifle, frequently caused by dirt and grit in the firing pin hole.

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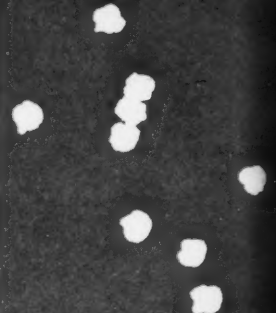


**ORDINARY MATCH AMMUNITION**



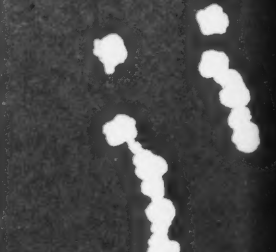
**FIRST GROUP**

Protrusion: .020"  
 Extreme Spread: 2.40"



**SECOND GROUP**

Protrusion: .023"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.90"



**THIRD GROUP**

Protrusion: .028"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.40"



**FOURTH GROUP**

Protrusion: .030"  
 Extreme Spread: 1.40"

**FIFTH GROUP**

Protrusion: .038"  
 Extreme Spread: .94"

**FIFTH GROUP**

Protrusion: .038"  
 Extreme Spread: 0.94"

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